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NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1990/ASVINY 14, 1912

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as
a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़ कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएँ
Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India other than
the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन विभाग

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 18 मियन्वर, 1990

का. आ. 2582 :—राष्ट्रपति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 148 के खंड (5) के
साथ पठित अनुच्छेद 309 के परन्तु द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग
करते हुए और भारतीय लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा विभाग में सेवान्वित
व्यक्तियों के संबंध में भारत का नियंत्रक-महानेखा परीक्षक से परामर्श
करने के पश्चात्, केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (आवरण) नियम, 1964 का
और संशोधन करने के लिये निम्नलिखित नियम बनाने, हैं, अर्थात् :—

1. (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा
(आवरण) संशोधन नियम, 1990 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (आवरण) नियम, 1964 में, नियम 13
के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित नियम रखा जायेगा, अर्थात् :—

"13. उपहार : 1. इन नियमों में अन्यथा यथा उपबन्धित के सिवाय,
कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी कोई भी उपहार न तो स्वयं स्वीकार करेगा
और न ही अपने परिवार के किसी सदस्य या (उपरोक्त और के कार्यरत किसी
अन्य व्यक्ति) की स्वीकार करने की अनुज्ञा देगा।

स्पष्टीकरण :—“उपहार” अतिथिवि के अन्तर्गत निःशुल्क परिवहन,
भोजन, आवास या कोई अन्य सेवा या अपने किसी निकट संबंधी या
मित्र, जिसका सरकारी कर्मचारी के साथ कोई शासकीय व्यवहार न
हो, को छोड़कर किसी अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा दिये गये धन संबंधी फायदे
आयेंगे।

टिप्पण : 1. आकस्मिक भोजन, पिंपट या अन्य सामाजिक आतिथ्य
को उपहार नहीं गमना जायेगा।

टिप्पण : (2) किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी को किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति,
श्राद्धोत्सव या आतिथ्य कर्मों, संगठनों आदि, जिसका
उपहार शासकीय व्यवहार हो, की ओर से बहुत
अधिक या बारबार आतिथ्य स्वीकार करने से बचना चाहिये।

(2) विवाह, श्राद्धोत्सव, दाइसंस्कार या धार्मिक उत्सवों जैसे
अवसरों पर जबकि धार्मिक या सामाजिक प्रथा के अनुसार उपहार
दिये जाते हैं, सरकारी कर्मचारी अपने निकट संबंधियों से उपहार
स्वीकार कर सकेगा किन्तु यदि उपहार की कीमत नौवे दिये गये मुख्य
से अधिक हो तो सरकारी कर्मचारी इसकी मूल्यता सरकार को देगा।

(1) राजपत्र या समूह ख पद धारण करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों
के मामले में 1000 रु.;

- (ii) समूह ग पद धारण करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में 500 रु.; और
- (iii) समूह घ पद धारण करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में 200 रु.
- (3) ऐसे अवसरों पर, जिनका उल्लेख उप-नियम (2) में किया गया है, सरकारी कर्मचारी अपने ऐसे मित्रों से, जिनका उसके साथ कोई शासकीय व्यवहार नहीं है, उपहार स्वीकार कर केगा, किन्तु यदि उपहार का मूल्य नीचे दी गई सीमा से अधिक हो तो वह इसकी सूचना सरकार को देगा:
- (i) समूह क या समूह ख पद धारण करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में 400 रु.;
- (ii) समूह ग पद धारण करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में 200 रु.; और
- (iii) समूह घ पद धारण करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में 100 रु.
- (4) किसी भी अन्य मामले में उपहार का मूल्य निम्नलिखित से अधिक होने पर, सरकारी कर्मचारी उसे सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना स्वीकार नहीं करेगा--

- (i) समूह क या समूह ख पद धारण करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में 150 रु.;
- (ii) समूह ग या समूह घ पद धारण करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में 50 रु.
- (5) उप नियम (2), (3) और (4) में अंतर्निहित किसी बात के होते हुए भी, सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी भारतीय प्रतिनिध-संघल के सदस्य की हैसियत से या अन्यथा विदेशी उच्चपदस्थ अधिकारियों से ऐसे उपहार स्वीकार कर सकेगा और उन्हें अपने पास रखेगा, यदि किसी एक अवसर पर प्राप्त उपहारों का बाजार मूल्य 1000 रु. से अधिक नहीं है। अथवा सभी मामलों में ऐसे उपहारों की स्वीकार करना और उन्हें अपने पास रखना सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में समय समय पर जारी किय गये अनुदेशों द्वारा विनियमित होगा।

(6) सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी ऐसी विदेशी फर्म से कोई उपहार स्वीकार नहीं करेगा जो भारत सरकार ने या तो संधिदा कर रही हो या ऐसी फर्म हो जिसके साथ सरकारी कर्मचारी का शासकीय व्यवहार है या होने की संभावना है। सरकारी कर्मचारी द्वारा किसी भी अन्य फर्म से उपहारों को स्वीकार करना उप नियम (4) के उपबन्धों के अन्वयेन होगा।

[संख्या 11013/18/87 स्था. (क)]

मंजीत सिंह, बाली, उप सचिव

टिप्पणी :- केन्द्रीय निधिल सेवा (आवरण नियमावली), 1964 के निम्नलिखित संशोधन किय गये हैं :-

क्र.सं. अधिसूचना तारीख भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3 उपखंड (ii) में प्रकाशित

6. 11013/19/75 स्था. (क)	6-7-76	2691	24-7-76
7. 11013/6/75/स्था. (क)	24-11-76	4663	11-12-76
8. 11013/14/76/स्था. (क)	25-8-77	2859	17-9-77
9. 11013/3/78/स्था. (क)	20-9-78	2859	30-9-78
10. 11013/12/78 स्था. (क)	20-12-78	3	6-1-80
11. 11013/3/80 स्था. (क)	24-4-80	1270	10-5-80
12. 11013/21/85 स्था. (क)	3-10-85	4812	19-10-85
13. 11013/6/85/स्था. (क)	21-2-86	935	8-3-86
14. 11013/11/85/स्था. (क)	7-3-86	1124	22-3-86
15. 11013/5/86/स्था. (क)	4-9-86	3159	20-9-86
16. 11013/16/85/स्था. (क)	10-9-86	3280	27-9-86
17. 11013/1/87/स्था. (क)	27-7-87	1965	8-8-87
18. 11013/19/87/स्था. (क)	19-4-88		

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel & Training)

New Delhi, the 18th September, 1990

S.O. 2582.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 read with clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 1990.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, for Rule 13 of the following Rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"13. GIFTS (1) Save as provided in these Rules, no Government servant shall accept, or permit any member of his family or (any other person acting on his behalf) to accept, any gift.

EXPLANATION.—The expression "gift" shall include free transport, boarding lodging or other service or any other pecuniary advantage provided by any person other than a near relative or personal friend having no official dealings with the Govt. servant.

NOTE (1)—A casual meal, lift or other social hospitality shall not be deemed to be a gift.

NOTE (2)—A Government servant shall avoid accepting lavish hospitality or frequent hospitality from any individual, industrial or commercial firms, organisations, etc. having official dealing with him.

(2) On occasions, such as wedding anniversaries, funerals or religious functions, when the making of a gift is in conformity with the prevailing religious or social practice, a Govt. servant may accept gifts from his near relatives but shall make report to the Government if the value of any gift exceeds:—

(i) Rs. 1000 in the case of a Government servant holding any Group A or Group B post;

(ii) Rs. 500 in the case of a Government servant holding any Group C post; and

(iii) Rs. 200 in the case of a Government servant holding any Group D post.

(3) On such occasions as are specified in sub-rule (2), a Government servant may accept gifts from his personal

क्र.सं.	तारीख	भारत के राजपत्र
		भाग 2, खंड 3 उपखंड (ii) में प्रकाशित
1. 25/23/68/स्था(क)	3-2-70	482 14-2-70
2. 25/11/72/स्था(क) "	24-10-72	3643 4-11-72
3. 25/57/64 स्था. (क)	5-1-73	83 13-1-73
4. 11013/12/75 स्था. (क)	13-2-76	846 28-2-76
5/10/74 स्था. (क)	30-6-76	2563 17-7-76

friends having no official dealing with him, but he shall make a report to the Government if the value of any such gift exceeds:—

- (i) Rs. 400 in the case of a Government servant holding any Group A or Group B post;
 - (ii) Rs. 200 in the case of a Government servant holding any Group C post; and
 - (iii) Rs. 100 in the case of a Government servant holding any Group D post.
- (4) In any other case, a Government servant shall not accept any gift without sanction of the Government if the value thereof exceeds.
- (i) Rs. 150 in the case of a Government servant holding any Group A or Group B post;
 - (ii) Rs. 50 in the case of a Government servant holding any Group C or Group D post.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rules (2), (3) and (4), a Government servant, being a member of Indian delegation or otherwise, may receive and retain gifts from foreign dignitaries if the market value of gifts received on one occasion does not exceed Rs. 1000. In all other cases, the acceptance and retention of such gifts shall be regulated by the instructions issued by the Government in this regard from time to time.

(6) A Government servant shall not accept any gift from any foreign firm which is either contracting with the Government of India or is one with which the Government servant had, has or is likely to have official dealing. Acceptance of gifts by a Government servant from any other firm shall be subject to the provisions of sub-rule (4)."

[No. 11013/18/87-Estt.(A)]

MANJIT S. BALI, Dy. Secy.

NOTE.—The Principal rules were published in the Gazette of India vide Ministry of Home Affairs G.M. No. 15/4/63-Estt.(A) dt. 30th November, 1964 and subsequently amended vide :—

S. No.	Notification No.	Date	Published in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3 Sub-Section (i)	
			Sr. No.	Date
1.	25/23/68-Estt..A)	3-02-70	482	14-02-70
2.	25/11/77-Estt..A)	4-10-72	3643	4-11-72
3.	25/57/64-Estt..A)	5-01-73	83	13-01-73
4.	11013/12/75-Estt..A)	13-02-76	845	28-02-76
5.	25/19/74-Estt..A)	30-06-76	2563	17-07-76
6.	11013/19/75-Estt..A)	6-07-76	2691	24-07-76
7.	11013/06/75-Estt..A)	24-11-76	4663	11-12-76
8.	11013/74-76-Estt..A)	24-08-77	2859	17-09-77
9.	11013/03/78-Estt..A)	20-09-78	2859	30-09-78
10.	11013/12/78-Estt..A)	20-12-78	3	6-01-80
11.	11013/03/80-Estt..A)	24-04-80	1270	10-06-80
12.	11013/21/85-Estt..A)	3-10-85	4812	19-10-85
13.	11013/06/85-Estt..A)	21-02-86	935	8-03-86
14.	11013/11/85-Estt..A)	7-03-86	1124	22-03-86
15.	11013/05/86-Estt..A)	4-09-86	3159	20-09-86
16.	11013/16/85-Estt..A)	10-09-86	3380	27-09-86
17.	11013/01/87-Estt..A)	27-07-87	1965	8-08-87
18.	11013/19/87-Estt..A)	19-04-88		

वित्त मंत्रालय

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बीमा प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 18 सितम्बर, 1990

का.प्रा. 2583-जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 4 (1956 का 31) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, श्री एम.जी. दीवान, प्रबंध निदेशक, को एतद्वारा 9 अक्टूबर, 1990 से 13 नवम्बर, 1991 तक, जो क उनकी सेवा निवृत्त की तारीख है, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है।

[फाइल संख्या 102(1) बीमा/4/90]

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Insurance Division)

New Delhi, the 18th September, 1990

S.O. 2583.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. G. Diwan, Managing Director as Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation of India with effect from 9th October, 1990 to 13th November, 1991, the date of his superannuation.

[F. No. 102(1)/Ins. IV/90]

का.आ. 2574.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, जीवन बीमा, निर्यात अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 31) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, जीवन बीमा निगम के प्रबंध निदेशक श्री एम.जी. दीवान को उनकी सेवा नियुक्ति की तारीख, अर्थात् 13 नवम्बर, 1991, तक भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम के बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में बने रहने के लिये एनडू द्वारा अनुमति प्रदान करती है।

[फाइल संख्या 102(1)/बीमा/4/90]

S.O. 2584.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), the Central Government hereby approves the continuation of Shri M. G. Diwan, Managing Director, Life Insurance Corporation of India from 9th October, 1990 till the date of his superannuation i.e., 13th November, 1991.

[F. No. 102(1)/Ins.IV/90]

का.आ. 2585.—जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 31) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार जीवन बीमा निगम के प्रबंध निदेशक श्री के. पी. नरसिम्हन् को एनडू का कार्यभार संभालने की तारीख से और जब तक वह निगम प्रबंध निदेशक के पद पर बने रहते हैं, तब तक के लिए भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम के बोर्ड में सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फाइल संख्या 14(1)/90—सतकर्ता]

जी. सी. बासुमतारी, उप सचिव

S.O. 2585.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri K. P. Narasimhan, Managing Director, LIC as Member of the Board of Life Insurance Corporation of India from the date of assumption of charge as Managing Director, LIC and till he holds the post of Managing Director of the Corporation.

[F. No. 14(1)/90-Vig]

G. C. BASUMATARI, Dy. Secy.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 18 सितम्बर, 1990

का.आ. 2586.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (स्वायत्ती नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इन्स्पेक्शन सर्वे एण्ड सर्विलेन्स (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 26-डी पार्क लेन, कलकत्ता 700016 को अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट खनिज और लोहे के मेन होल के ढक्कनों तथा क्रमों के निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण के लिए इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए इन शर्तों के अधीन अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है कि उक्त अभिकरण खनिज और लोहे के ढक्कनों के ढक्कनों तथा क्रमों के निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1971 के नियम 4 के उप नियम (4) के अन्तर्गत निर्यात निरीक्षण प्रमाण पत्र देने के लिए उक्त अभिकरण द्वारा अवनार्ड गई पद्धति की जाँच करने के संबंध में निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद द्वारा मनोनीत किसी भी अधिकारी को पर्याप्त सुविधाएँ देगा।

[फाइल सं. 5(1) 88-ई आई एण्ड ई पी]

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 18th September, 1990

S.O. 2586.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises for a period of three year from the date of publication of this notification M/s. Inspection Survey and Surveillance (India) Pvt. Ltd. 26D/27, Park Lane Calcutta-

700016, as an agency for inspection of the Cast Iron Manhole Covers and Frames prior to export subject to the condition that the said agency shall give adequate facilities to any officer nominated by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection followed by the said agency in granting the certificate of inspection under sub-rule (4) of rule 4 of the Export of Cast Iron Manhole Covers and Frames (Inspection) Rules, 1971.

[F. No. 5(1)/88-EI&EP]

का.आ. 2587.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (स्वायत्ती नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इन्स्पेक्शन सर्वे एण्ड सर्विलेन्स (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 26, डी 27, पार्क लेन कलकत्ता-700014 को अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट खनिज तथा अयस्क ग्रुप-II का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण के लिए इस अनुसूची के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए इन शर्तों के अधीन अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है कि उक्त अभिकरण खनिज तथा अयस्क ग्रुप-II के निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1965 के नियम 4 के उप नियम (4) के अन्तर्गत निर्यात निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र देने के लिए उक्त अभिकरण द्वारा अवनार्ड गई निरीक्षण पद्धति की जाँच करने के संबंध में निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद द्वारा मनोनीत किसी भी अधिकारी को पर्याप्त सुविधाएँ देगा।

अनुसूची

1. मैंगनीज डायक्साइड
2. कयनाइट
3. सिलीमेनाइट
4. जिंक संकेंद्रित सहित कच्चा जिंक
5. निस्तप्त तथा परिदग्ध मैग्नेसाइट सहित मैग्नेसाइट
6. बैराइट्स
7. लाल आक्साइड
8. पीला गैरिक
9. स्टेटीट
10. फेल्स्पार

[फाइल सं. 5(1)/38-ई आईपी]

S.O. 2587.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises for a period of three year from the date of publication of this notification M/s. Inspection Survey and Surveillance (India) Pvt. Ltd., 26D/27, Park Lane, Calcutta-700016 as an agency for inspection of Minerals and Ores (Group-II) as specified in Schedule annexed hereto prior to export subject to the condition that the said agency shall give adequate facilities to any Officer nominated by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection followed by the said agency in granting the certificate of inspection under sub-rule (4) of rule 4 of the Export of Minerals and Ores Group-II (inspection) Rules, 1965.

SCHEDULE

1. Manganese Dioxide.
2. Kyanite.
3. Sillimanite.
4. Zinc Ores, including zinc concentrates.
5. Magnesite, including dead-bunt and calcined magnesite
6. Barytes.
7. Red Oxide.
8. Yellow Ochre.
9. Steatite.
10. Feldspar.

[F. No. 5(1)/88-EI&EP]

का० आ० 2588.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मेसर्स इन्स्पेक्शन सर्वे एण्ड सर्विलेंस (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 26 डी/27, पार्क लेन, कलकत्ता-700016, को भारत सरकार अधिपत्य मन्त्रालय का. आ. 7270 तारीख 25 मई, 1966 की अनुसूची में इससे उपाबंध अनुसूची-II में विनिर्दिष्ट अकार्बनिक रसायन के निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण के लिए इस अनुसूची के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए इन शर्तों के अधीन अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है कि उक्त अभिकरण अकार्बनिक रसायन के निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1966 के नियम 4 के उप नियम (4) के अन्तर्गत निर्यात निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र देने के लिए उक्त अभिकरण द्वारा अपनाई गई पद्धति को जांच के संबंध में निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा मनोनीत किसी भी अधिकारी को पर्याप्त सुविधाएं देगा।

[फाइल स. 5(1)/88-ई आई एण्ड ई पी]

S.O. 2588.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises for a period of three years from the date of publication of this notification M/s. Inspection Survey and Surveillance (India) Pvt. Ltd., 26D/22, Park Lane, Calcutta-700016 as an agency for inspection of Inorganic Chemicals specified in Schedule-II annexure to the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 7270 dated the 25th March, 1966 prior to export subject to the condition that the said agency shall give adequate facilities to any officer nominated by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection followed by the said agency in granting the certificate of inspection under sub-rule (4) of rule 4 of the Export of Inorganic Chemicals (Inspection) Rules, 1966.

[F. No. 5(1)/88-EI&EP]

का. आ. 2589.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मेसर्स इन्स्पेक्शन सर्वे एण्ड सर्विलेंस (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 26 डी/27, पार्क लेन, कलकत्ता-700016 को अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट अकार्बनिक रंग द्रव्य के निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण के लिए इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए इन शर्तों के अधीन अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है कि उक्त अभिकरण अकार्बनिक रंग द्रव्य के निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1966 के नियम 4 के उप नियम (4) के अन्तर्गत निर्यात निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र देने के लिए उक्त अभिकरण द्वारा अपनाई गई पद्धति की जांच करने के संबंध में निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा मनोनीत किसी भी अधिकारी को पर्याप्त सुविधाएं देगा।

अनुसूची

1. जिक्र आक्साइड
2. लाल शीशा
3. सफेद शीशा

[फाइल संख्या 5(1)/88-ई आई एण्ड ई पी]

ए. के. चौधरी, निदेशक

S.O. 2589.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises for a period of three years from the date of publication of this notification M/s. Inspection Survey and Surveillance (India) Pvt. Ltd., 26D/27, Park Lane Calcutta-700016, as an agency for inspection of the Inorganic Pigments specified in Schedule annexed hereto prior to export subject to the condition that the said agency shall give adequate facilities to any officer nominated by the Export Inspec-

tion Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection followed by the said agency in granting the certificate of inspection under sub-rule (4) of rule 4 of the Export of Inorganic Pigments (Inspection) Rules, 1966.

SCHEDULE

1. Zinc Oxide.
2. Red Lead.
3. White Lead.

[F. No. 5(1)/88-EI&EP]

A. K. CHAUDHURI, Director

(मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात-निर्यात कार्यालय)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 14 सितम्बर, 1990

का. आ. 2590:—मै० कल्याणी स्टील्स लिमिटेड मुंबई पुणे-411036 को संलग्न सूची अनुसार क्वालिटी 944 के एम. एस. स्केप के आयात के लिए 4,33,97,424 रुपये (चार करोड़ तैसीस लाख सत्तानव हजार, चार सौ चौबीस हजार मात्र) का एक आयात लाइसेंस नं. पी डी 2276661 दिनांक 19-4-1989 दिया गया था।

2. फर्म ने लाइसेंस नं. पी डी 2276661 दिनांक 19-4-89 की विनिमय प्रयोजन प्रति की दूसरी प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल आयात लाइसेंस (विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति) खो गई है या गुम हो गई है। आगे यह भी बताया गया है कि आयात लाइसेंस बम्बई (कस्टम हाउस) के पास पंजीकृत कराया गया था और उसका आंशिक उपयोग किया गया था।

3. अपने तर्कों के समर्थन में लाइसेंसधारी ने नोटरी पब्लिक, पुणे के समय विधिवत शपथ लेकर स्टाम्प पत्र पर एक हस्ताक्षरमा दाखिल किया है, तदनुसार में सन्तुष्ट हूं कि लाइसेंस नं. पी डी 2276661 दिनांक 19-4-89 की विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति फर्म से गुम हो गई है या खो गई है। यथा सशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 की उपधारा 9(ग) के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मै. कल्याणी स्टील्स लिमिटेड को जारी उक्त मूल आयात लाइसेंस को एतद्द्वारा रद्द किया जाता है।

4. विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति की दूसरी प्रति पार्टी को अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[स. सप्त/एस.केन/2/डी जी टीडी/901 एस एल एस]

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

EXPORTS

ORDER

New Delhi, the 14th September, 1990

S.O. 2590.—M/s. Kalyani Steels Ltd., Mundhwa, Pune-411036 were granted an import licence No. P/D/2276661 dt. 19-4-1989 for Rs. 4,33,97,424 (Rupees Four Crores, thirty three lakhs, ninety seven thousands four hundred & twenty four only) for import of M. S. Scrap of Qty. 9144, as per list attached.

2. The firm has applied for issue of Duplicate Exchange Purpose copy of Licence No. P/D/2276661 dt. 19-4-89 on the ground that the original import licence (Exchange Control Copy) has been lost or misplaced. It has further been stated that the import licence was registered with Bombay (Customs House) was utilised partly.

3. In support of their contention, the licensee has filed an affidavit on stamped paper duly sworn in before a Notary Public Pune, I am accordingly satisfied that the Exchange Control Purpose copy of the licence No. P/D/2276661 dt. 19-4-89 has been lost or misplaced by the firm. In exercise of the Powers conferred under sub-clause 9(cc) of the Import (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7-12-1955 as amended the said

original import licence issued to M/s. Kalyani Steels Ltd. is hereby cancelled.

4. A duplicate Exchange Control copy is being issued to the party separately.

[No. Suppl./S-Can/2-DGID/90/SLS]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 17 सितम्बर, 1990

का. प्रा. 2591 :—एल. स्टील एण्ड इंडस्ट्रियल फॉर्जिंग्स लिमिटेड, आकथर अथानी, मुलमगुन्नाथुकवा, त्रिचूर, केरल को मुक्त विदेशी मुद्रा के अंतर्गत हार्ड स्टील ब्लॉक्स के आयात के लिये 42,82,287 रुपये (बयासी लाख, आठ सौ सत्तासी रुपये मात्र) का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी 2277059 दिनांक 14-6-89 दिया गया था।

2. फर्म ने आयात लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की दूसरी प्रति जारी करने के लिए हम आक्षेप पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल आयात लाइसेंस खो गया है। भागे यह भी बताया गया है कि आयात लाइसेंस किसी भी सीमाशुल्क अधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत नहीं कराया गया था और इस प्रकार सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति के मूल्य का बिल्कुल भी उपयोग नहीं किया गया था।

3. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में लाइसेंसधारी ने नोटरी पब्लिक केरल राज्य के समक्ष विधिवत शपथ लेकर स्टाम्प पेपर पर एक हलफनामा दायित्व किया है। नदनुमार मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी 2277059 दिनांक 14-6-89 की मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति फर्म से गुम हो गई है या खो गई है। यथा संगोवित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 की उपधारा 9 (ग) द्वारा प्रस्तुत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं स्टील एण्ड इंडस्ट्रियल फॉर्जिंग्स लिमिटेड को जारी उक्त आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी 2277059 दिनांक 14-6-89 को एतद्वारा रद्द किया जाता है।

4. आयात लाइसेंस की दूसरी प्रति पार्टी को भ्रम से जारी की जा रही है।

[सं. सप्ल/एस-1/168 डी जी टी डी /90/एस एल एस]

से. कुजूर, उप मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात
कुल मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात-निर्यात

ORDER

New Delhi, the 17th September, 1990

S.O. 2591.—M/s. Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd., Athani P.O., Mulamgunnathukavu Trichur, Kerala were granted an import licence No. P/D/2277059 dt. 14-6-1989 for Rs. 42,82,287 (Rupees Forty two lakhs eighty two thousand two hundred and eighty seven only) for import of Die Steel Blocks under Free Foreign Exchange.

2. The firm has applied for issue of Duplicate copy of import licence for Customs purposes on the ground that the original import licence has been misplaced. It has further been stated that the import licence was not registered with any Customs Authority and as such the value of Customs Purposes copy has not been utilised at all.

3. In support of their contention, the licensee has filed an affidavit on stamped paper duly sworn in before a Notary Public Kerala State. I am accordingly satisfied that the original Customs Purposes copy of import licence No. P/D/2277059 dated 14-6-1989 has been lost or misplaced by the firm. In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-clause 9(cc) of the Import (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7-12-1955 as amended the said original import licence No. P/D/2277059 dated 14-6-89 issued to M/s. Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd. is hereby cancelled.

4. A duplicate import licence is being issued to the party separately.

[No. Suppl./S-1/168/DGTD/90/SLS]

S. KUJUR, Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports
for Chief Controller of Imports & Exports

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय

(कोयला विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 13 सितम्बर, 1990

का. प्रा. 2592 :—कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे हमने इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 12 अगस्त, 1989 में निकाली गई भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (कोयला विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का. प्रा. 1869 तारीख 10 जुलाई, 1989 के प्रकाशित होने पर, उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि और ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकार (जिसे हमने इसके पश्चात् उक्त भूमि कहा गया है) उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, सभी विध्वंसकों से होकर प्राथमिक रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित हो गए थे ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि साऊथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि., बिलासपुर (जिसे हमने इसके पश्चात् सरकारी कंपनी कहा गया है) ऐसे निबंधनों और शर्तों का, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार हम निमित्त अधिरोपित करना उचित समझे, अनुपालन करने के लिए राजा-मन्त्र है ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि इस प्रकार निहित उक्त भूमि और उसमें या उस पर के अधिकार तारीख 12 अगस्त, 1989 से केन्द्रीय सरकार में इस प्रकार निहित बने रहने की बजाए निम्नलिखित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, उक्त सरकारी कंपनी में निहित हो जाएँगे, अर्थात् :—

- (1) उक्त सरकारी कंपनी, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन अधिधार्मिक प्रतिकर, ब्याज, नुकसानी और वैसी ही सबों की बाबत किए गए सभी संदायों की केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रति-पूर्ति करेगी।
- (2) उक्त सरकारी कंपनी द्वारा जहाँ (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को संदेय रकमों का अवधारण करने के प्रयोजन के लिए एक अधिकरण का गठन किया जाएगा तथा ऐसे किसी-अधिकरण और ऐसे अधिकरण की सहायता के लिए नियुक्त व्यक्तियों के संबंध में उपगत सभी व्यय, उक्त सरकारी कंपनी वहन करेगी, और इसी प्रकार, इस प्रकार निहित उक्त भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के लिए या उनके संबंध में सभी विधिक कार्रवाइयों, जैसे अपील, आदि की बाबत उपगत सभी व्यय भी, उक्त सरकारी कंपनी वहन करेगी।
- (3) उक्त सरकारी कंपनी, केन्द्रीय सरकार, या उसके पदा-रियों की, ऐसे किसी अन्य व्यय के संबंध में, जो इस प्रकार निहित उक्त भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार या उसके पदाधिकारियों द्वारा या उनके विरुद्ध किसी कार्रवाइयों के संबंध में आवश्यक हों, क्षतिपूर्ति करेगी।
- (4) उक्त सरकारी कंपनी को, केन्द्रीय सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना उक्त भूमि किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को अन्तर्गत करने की शक्ति नहीं होगी।

- (2) उक्त सरकारी कंपनी, जैसे निर्धारित या शर्तों का, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा, जब कभी आवश्यक हो, उक्त भूमि के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए, दिए जाएं या अधिरोपित की जाएं, पालन करेगी।

[फा. नं. 43019/1/84-सी. एन. सी. ए/एल. एम. डब्ल्यू.]

बी. बी. राव, प्रवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

(Department of Coal)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 13th September, 1990

S.O. 2592.—Whereas on the publication of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) No. S.O. 1869 dated the 10th July, 1989, in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated the 12th August, 1989 issued under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the lands and rights in or over such lands described in the Schedule appended to the said notification (hereinafter referred to as the said lands) vested absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances sub-section (1) of section 10 of the said Act;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) (hereinafter referred to as the Government Company) is willing to comply with such terms and conditions as the Central Government thinks fit to impose in this behalf;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the said lands and rights so vested shall, with effect from the 12th August, 1989, instead of continuing to so vest in the Central Government, vest in the Government Company, subject to the following terms and conditions, namely :—

- (1) The Government Company shall reimburse the Central Government all payments made in respect of compensation, interest, damages and the like, as determined under the provisions of the said Act.
- (2) A Tribunal shall be constituted for the purpose of determining the amounts payable to the Central Government by the Government Company under condition (1) and all expenditure incurred in connection with any such Tribunal and persons appointed to assist the Tribunal shall be borne by the Gov-

ernment Company and, similarly all expenditures incurred in respect of all legal proceedings like appeals etc. for or in connection with rights, in or over the said lands, sovesting shall also be borne by the Government Company;

- (3) The Government Company shall indemnify the Central Government or its officials against any other expenditure that may be necessary in connection with any proceedings by or against the Central Government or its officials regarding the rights in or over the said lands so vesting;
- (4) The Government Company shall have no power to transfer the said lands or rights to any other person without the previous approval of the Central Government; and
- (5) The Government Company shall abide by such directions or conditions as may be given or imposed by the Central Government for particular areas of the said lands, as and when necessary

[No. 43019/1/84-CL/CA][LSW]

B. B. RAO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 सितम्बर, 1990

का. आ. 2593 :—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के जायकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियमावली, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (कोयला विभाग) के प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रणाधीन, साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि. के बिलासपुर स्थित मुख्यालय को, जिसके कर्मचारीबृन्द ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिषूचित करती है।

[फा. नं. ई-11016/10/89—हिंदी]

कमल कान्त मिश्र, पंचम सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th September, 1990

S.O. 2593.—In pursuance of sub-Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union), Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Bilaspur Head quarters, under the Administrative control of the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal), the staff whereof have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. F-11016/10/89-Hindi]

K. K. MISRA, Jt. Secy.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली 20 सितम्बर, 1990

का. आ. 2594—अधिक केन्द्रीय सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि सार्वजनिक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ एवं प्राकृतिक गैस लाने के लिए टाटीपाका—मकोनरा पट्टा लाईन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पाइप लाइन गैस अथापिटी आर इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा बिछाया जाना है।

और यह भी अनुभव करती है कि उस कार्य के लिए इसके साथ संलग्न विवरणी में निर्धारित भूमि पर प्रयोजना का अधिकार ग्रहण करना आवश्यक है।

अतः पेट्रोलियम एवं खनिज पाइप लाइन भूमि पर प्रयोजना का अधिकार ग्रहण अधिनियम, 1962 (1982 का 50) के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड

- (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उस पर प्रयोजना का अधिकार ग्रहण करने की शंशा का उल्लेख करता है।

बताते कि उक्त भूमि में अपनी हाल रखने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर भूमिगत पाइप लाइन बिछाने, के विरोध में अपनी आपत्ति सहित प्राधिकारी गैस अथापिटी आर इंडिया लिमि. के. जी. बसोत प्रोजेक्ट, 12/76 प्रकाश नगर, राजमुंडी -- 533 103 आन्ध्र प्रदेश में दर्ज करा सकता है।

यदि ऐसी शर्तों के अन्तर्गत कोई व्यक्ति को यह अधिकार प्राप्त हो कि वह व्यक्तिगत रूप से या किसी व्यक्ति के माध्यम से अपनी भूमि प्रस्तुत करता जायता है।

अनुसूची

टाटीपाका-काकीनाडा गैस पाइप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट

जिला	मण्डल	ग्राम	सर्वे नं.	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टे. (एकड़ में)	टिप्पणी
			254/3,4	0.360	
			255/1,3,2	0.035	
			251/2	0.129	
			253	0.022	
			244/4	0.249	
			6,10		
			243/6,5	0.295	
			242/8,9,3	0.129	
			315/4,5	0.299	
			323/4	0.036	
			316/1,2,3	0.199	
			322/9,10,8,7,2,4	0.386	
			321/1	0.035	
			332/1,7,8,9,13,14	0.300	
			333/1	0.215	
			334/10,11,12,13	0.036	
			347/4,3,4,5	0.228	
			176	0.144	
			177/2	0.178	
			174	0.071	
			173/2	0.71	
				3.702 हेक्टे	
				या	
				9.144 एकड़	

[संख्या 014016/51/90—जी. पी.]

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

New Delhi, the 11th September, 1990

S.O. 2594.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum and Natural Gas through Tatipaka-Kakinada pipeline is to be laid by the Gas Authority of India Ltd.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying this pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, it exercise of the powers confirmed by

sub-section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of users in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority of India Ltd. K.G. Basi Project, 12/76, Prakash Nagar, Rajahmundry-533103, Andhra Pradesh.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tatipaka-Kakinada Gas Pipe Line Project

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Nos.	Area (in acres)	Remarks
East Godavari	Ramachandra Puram	Vegayammampeta	254/3, 4	0.360	
			255/1, 3, 2	0.035	
			251/2	0.129	

Survey No.	Area (in acres)
253	0.022
244/4, 6, 10	0.249
243/6, 5	0.295
242/8, 9, 3	0.129
315/4, 5	0.299
323/4	0.036
316/1, 2, 3	0.199
322/9, 10	0.386
8. 7, 2, 4	
321/1	0.035
332/1, 7, 8, 9,	0.300
13, 14	
333/1	0.215
334/10, 11, 12,	0.036
13	
347/4, 3,	0.228
4, 5	
176	0.144
177/1, 2,	0.178
174	0.071
173/2	0.071
Total	3.702 hectares OR 9.144 Acres

[No.O-14016/51/90-G.P]

का. प्रा. --2595 -- जबकि केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि सार्वजनिक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ एवं प्राकृतिक गैस खाने के लिए टाटीपाका-काकीनाडा पाइप लाइन परियोजना के अंतर्गत पाइप लाइन गैस अथारिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा बिछाया जाना है।

और यह भी अनुभव करती है कि उस कार्य के लिए इसके साथ संलग्न विवरणी में निर्धारित भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करना आवश्यक है।

अतः पेट्रोलियम एवं खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उस पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करने की मंजा की घोषणा करती है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में अपनी रुचि रखने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर भूमिगत पाइप लाइन बिछाने के विरोध में अपनी आपत्ति सहाय प्राधिकारी गैस अथारिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमि. के. जी. बसोन प्रोजेक्ट, 12 76 प्रकाश नगर, राजमंडी 5333103, प्रायद्व प्रदेश में दर्ज करा सकता है।

और ऐसी आपत्ति दर्ज कराने समय किसी भी व्यक्ति को यह विशेष रूप से निर्दिष्ट करना होगा कि वह व्यक्तिगत रूप से अपना विधि व्यवसायक के माध्यम से अपना मत प्रस्तुत करना चाहता है।

अनुसूची

टाटीपाका-काकीनाडा गैस पाइप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट

जनपद	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वेसं.	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टे. एकड़ में)	विवरण
1	2	3	4	5	6
ईस्ट गोदावरी	कापिलेश्वर पुरम	वेङ्कटेश्वरी	66	0.193	
			65	0.107	
			67 1	0.428	

70	0.071 बीघा
68	0.107
61/1,2	0.035
60/1,2	0.214
70/1,2	0.107

1.262 हेक्टे.

या

3.117 एकड़

[संख्या O-14016/53 /90-जी. पी.]

S.O. 2595.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum and Natural Gas through Tatipaka-Kakinada pipeline is to be laid by the Gas Authority of India Ltd.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying this pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:

Now, therefore, it exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum & Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of users in the land) Act,

1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Gas Authority of India Ltd. K.G. Basl Project. 12/76, Prakash Nagar, Rajahmundry-533103, Andhra Pradesh.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tatipaka-Kakinada Gas Pipe Line Project

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Nos.	Area (In Hect/Acres)	Remarks
East Godavari	Kapileswara Puram	Vedurumudi	66	0.193	
			65	0.107	
			67/1	0.428	
			68	0.107	
			70	0.071 GP	
			61/1, 2	0.035	
			60/1, 2	0.214	
			70/1, 2	0.07	
				1.262 Hect or 3.117 Acres.	

[No. O-14016/53/90-G.P.]

का. आ. 2596.—जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि सार्वजनिक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ एवं प्राकृतिक गैस लाने के लिए टाटीपाका-काकीनाडा पाईप लाईन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पाईप लाईन गैस अथॉरिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा बिछाया जाना है।

और यह भी अनुभव करती है कि उस कार्य के लिए इसके साथ संलग्न विवरणों में निर्धारित भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करना आवश्यक है।

अतः पेट्रोलियम एवं खनिज पाईप लाईन (भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्र सरकार एतद्वारा उस पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करने की संज्ञा की घोषणा करती है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में अपनी रुचि रखने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर भूमिगत पाईप लाइन बिछाने के विरोध में अपनी आपत्ति सख्त प्राधिकारी गैस अथॉरिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमि. के. जी. बसीन प्रोजेक्ट, 12/76 प्रकाश नगर, राजमुंद्री --533103, ग्राह्यप्रदेश में दर्ज करा सकता है।

और ऐसी आपत्ति दर्ज कराते समय किसी भी व्यक्ति को यह विशेष रूप से निर्दिष्ट करना होगा कि वह व्यक्तिगत रूप से अथवा विधि व्यवसाय के माध्यम से अपना मन प्रस्तुत करता चाहता है।

अनुसूची

टाटीपाका--काकीनाडा गैस पाईप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट

जनपद	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वे न.	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टे. एकड़ में)	विवरण
ईस्ट गोदावरी	रामा चन्द्रा पुरम	बेल्दम चेलम,	45/1,2ए	0.143	
			47/1,2,3	0.270	
			48/1,1बी,1सी,1	0.199	
			49	0.655	
			76	0.288	बी पी
			78/2	0.157	
			80/7	0.178	
			83/1ए	0.249	
			84	0.021	बी पी
			105/2,3ए,4	0.257	
			108	0.086	बी पी
			109/1,2,5,4	0.206	
			110	0.323	
			607/1	0.178	
			606/1ए	0.299	
			605/1,12	0.214	
			603	0.036	
			584	0.214	
			585	0.157	
			586	0.036	बी पी
			601	0.143	
			588	0.270	
				4.319	हेक्टेर
				या	
				10.868	एईकर

[संख्या जी-14016/54/90-जी. पी.]

S.O. 2596.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum and Natural Gas through TATIPAKA-KAKINADA pipeline is to be laid by the Gas Authority of India Ltd.:

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying this pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum & Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of users in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Gas Authority of India Ltd. K.G. Basin Project, 12/76, Prakash Nagar, Rajahmundry-533103, Andhra Pradesh:

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE
Tatipaka-Kakinada Gas Pipe Line Project

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Nos.	Area (In Hect/Acres)	Remarks
East Godavari	Ramachandra Puram	Velam Palem	45/1, 2A	0.143	
			47/1, 2, 3	0.270	
			48/1B, 1C, 1	0.199	
			49	0.655	
			76	0.028—G.P.	
			78/2	0.157	
			80/7	0.173	
			83/1A	0.249	
			84	0.021 G.P.	
			105/2, 3A, 4	0.257	
			108	0.086—G.P.	
			109/1, 2, 5, 4	0.206	
			110	0.323	
			607/1	0.178	
			606/1	0.299	
			605/1, 2	0.214	
			603	0.036	
			584	0.214	
			585	0.157	
			586	0.036—G.P.	
			601	0.143	
			588	0.270	
			Total	4.319 Hectar's	
				OR	
				1.0668 Acres	

[No. 014016/54/90-G.P.]

का. भा. 2597.—जबकि केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि सार्वजनिक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ एवं प्राकृतिक गैस लाने के लिए टाटीपाका—काकीनाडा पाईप लाईन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पाईप लाईन गैस अपारिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा बिछाया जाना है !

और यह भी अनुभव करती है कि उस कार्य के लिए इसके साथ संलग्न विवरणी में निर्धारित भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करना आवश्यक है ;

अतः पेट्रोलियम एवं खनिज पाईप लाईन (भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण अधिनियम, 1962) (1962 का 50) के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) द्वारा प्रस्ताव शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उस पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करने की संज्ञा भी घोषणा करती है ।

वर्तते कि उक्त भूमि में अपनी रुचि रखने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर भूमिगत पाईप लाईन बिछाने के विरोध में अपनी आपत्ति सक्षम प्राधिकारी गैस अपारिटी आफ इण्डिया लि. के. जी. बसीन प्रोजेक्ट, 12/76 प्रकाश नगर, राजमंड़ी-533103, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में दर्ज कर सकता है ;

और ऐसी प्राप्ति दर्ज कराते समय किसी भी व्यक्ति को यह विशेष रूप से निर्दिष्ट करना होगा कि यह व्यक्तिगत रूप से अपना विधि व्यवसाय के माध्यम से अपना मत प्रस्तुत करना चाहता है ।

अनुसूचि

टाटीपाका काकीनाडा गैस पाईप लाईन प्रोजेक्ट					
जनपद	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वे नं.	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टे. एकड़ में)	विवरण
ईस्ट गोदावरी	रायचरम	कुराकलापल्ली	17	0.385	

16	0.171
15	0.314
11	0.242
40	0.042 जी पी
39	0.242
38	0.121
37	0.235
55	0.307
57	0.185
52	0.093
58	0.299
70	0.292
71	0.128
72	0.046 जी पी
74	0.061 G.P.

3.163 हेक्टर

या

7.812 एकड़

[संख्या 014016/55/90-जी.पी.]

S.O. 2597.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum and Natural Gas through TATIPAKA-KAKINADA pipeline is to be laid by the Gas Authority of India Ltd.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying this pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of users in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby

declares its intention to acquire the Right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Gas Authority of India Ltd, K.G. Basin Project, 12/76, Prakash Nagar, Rajahmundry-533103, Andhra Pradesh.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tatipaka-Kakinada Gas Pipe Line Project

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Nos.	Area (In Hect/Acres)	Remarks
East Godavari	Rayavaram	Kurakallapalli	17	0.385	
			16	0.171	
			15	0.314	
			11	0.242	
			40	0.042—G.P.	
			39	0.242	
			38	0.121	
			37	0.235	
			55	0.307	
			57	0.185	
			52	0.093	
			58	0.299	
			70	0.292	
			71	0.128	

District	Model	Village	Survey Nos-	Area (In Hect/Acres)	Remarks
			72	0.046—G.P.	
			74	0.061—G.P.	
				3.163 Hectars Or 7.812 Acres.	
[No. 04016/55/90-G.P.]					

क.1.घा.---2598---जबकि केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि सार्वजनिक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ एवं प्राकृतिक गैस लाने के लिये टाटीपाका-काकीनाडा पाइप लाईन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पाइप लाईन गैस अथॉरिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा बिछाया जाना है।

और यह भी अनुभव करती है कि उस कार्य के लिये इसके साथ संलग्न बिबरणी में निर्धारित भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करना आवश्यक है।

अतः पेट्रोलियम एवं खनिज पाइप लाईन (भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उस पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करने की मंशा की घोषणा करती है।

बसर्तों कि उक्त भूमि में अपनी रजिस्टर रखने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर भूमिगत पाइप लाईन बिछाने के विरोध में अपनी आपत्ति सक्षम प्राधिकारी गैस अथॉरिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमि. के.जी. बमोन प्रोजेक्ट, 12/76 प्रकाश नगर, राजमंडी-533 103 आम्ह प्रवेश में दर्ज करा सकता है।

और ऐसी आपत्ति दर्ज कराने समय किसी भी व्यक्ति को यह विशेष रूप से निविष्ट करना होगा कि वह व्यक्तिगत रूप से अथवा विधि व्यवसायक के माध्यम से अपना मत प्रस्तुत करना चाहता है।

अनुसूची

टाटीपाका-काकीनाडा गैस पाइप लाईन प्रोजेक्ट

अनुपद	तहसील	ग्राम	मर्से न.	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टे./ एकड़ में)	बिबरण
ईस्ट गोवावरी	रायभराम	कुरमापुरम	18	0.364	
			17	0.225	
			16	0.300	
			21	0.035	
			22	0.170	
			23	0.284	
			24	0.178	
			61	0.242	
			62	0.295	
			63	0.295	
			65	0.200	
			66	0.224	
			88	0.150	
			86	0.028	जी.पी.
			120	0.109	
			121	0.171	
			122	0.171	
			123	0.171	
			124	0.135	
			125	0.160	
			140	0.319	
			142	0.059	
			143	0.023	जी.पी.
				4 409 (हेक्टे.)	
				या	
				10.890 (एकड़)	

S.O. 2598.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum and Natural Gas through TATPAKA-KAKINADA pipeline is to be laid by the Gas Authority of India Ltd.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying this pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of users in the land)

Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Gas Authority of India Ltd. K.G. Basin Project, 12/76, Prakash Nagar, Rajahmundry-533103, Andhra Pradesh.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

[No. O-14016/56/90-G.P.]

SCHEDULE

Tatpaka-Kakinada Gas Pipe Line Project

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Nos.	Area (In Hect/Acres)	Remarks
East Godavari	Rayavaram	Kurmapuram	18	0.364	
			17	0.225	
			16	0.300	
			21	0.035	
			22	0.170	
			23	0.284	
			24	0.178	
			61	0.242	
			62	0.295	
			63	0.295	
			65	0.200	
			66	0.224	
			88	0.150	
			86	0.028—G.P.	
			120	0.199	
			121	0.171	
			122	0.171	
			123	0.171	
			124	0.135	
			125	0.160	
			140	0.319	
			142	0.059	
			143	0.025—G.P.	
				4.409 Hectars OR	
				10.890 Acres	

[No.-O-14016/56/90-G.P.]

का.भा.---3689---जबकि केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि सार्वजनिक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि पेट्रोपिपेलाइन पवायर् प्राकृतिक एवं गैस लाइने के लिये टाटपाका-काकिनदा पाइपलाइन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पाइपलाइन गैस अथॉरिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा विद्यमान है।

और यह भी अनुभव करती है कि उस कार्य के लिये इसके साथ सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में निश्चित भूमि पर उपयोग का अधिकार सङ्गठन करना आवश्यक है।

अतः पेट्रोपिपेलाइन एवं खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि पर उपयोग का अधिकार सङ्गठन अधिनियम, 1962) (1962 का 50) के अन्तर्गत के अधिनियम द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा इस पर उपयोग का अधिकार सङ्गठन करने का फैसला करती है।

हमने कि उक्त भूमि में अपनी रुचि रखने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर भूमिगत पाइप लाइन विधान के विरोध में अपनी आपत्ति सूक्ष्म प्राधिकारी, गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इण्डिया लिमि. के पी. असीन प्रोजेक्ट, 12/76 प्रकाश नगर, राजमंड्री-533 103, जल्द प्रेश में दर्ज करा सकता है।

और ऐसी आपत्ति दर्ज कराने समय किसी भी व्यक्ति को यह विशेष रूप से निविष्ट करना होगा कि वह व्यक्तिगत रूप से अथवा विश्विष्यक के माध्यम से अपना मत प्रस्तुत करना चाहता है।

अनुसूची

टाटीपाका-काकीनाडा गैस पाइप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट

अनुपव	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वे नं.	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टे. / एकड़ में)	विवरण
ईस्ट गोदावरी	कपिलेश्वरपुरम	केलेक	175	0.329	
			194	0.010	
			176	0.307	
			182	0.185	
			183	0.220	
			188	0.249	
			254	0.171	
			258	0.255	
			259	0.270	
			260	0.114	
			261	0.214	
			262	0.046	
			269	0.185	
			270	0.221	
			274	0.214	
			279	0.249	
			278	9.102	
			280	0.501	
			284	0.321	
			288	0.085	
			289	0.085	
			300	0.242	
			301	0.207	
			302	0.215	
			303	0.064	
				4.576 हेक्टे.	
				या	
				11.303 एकड़	

[संख्या O-14016/57/90-जी.पी.]

S.O. 2599—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum and Natural Gas through Tatipaka-Kakinada pipeline is to be laid by the Gas Authority of India Ltd.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying this pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of users in the land)

Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Gas Authority of India Ltd. K.G. Basin Project, 12/76, Prakash Nagar, Rajahmundry-533103, Andhra Pradesh.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tatipaka-Kakinada Gas Pipe Line Project

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Nos.	Area (In Hect/Acres)	Remarks
East Godavari	Kapileswarap uram	Kaleru	175	0.329	
			194	0.010	
			176	0.307	
			182	0.185	
			183	0.220	
			188	0.249	
			254	0.171	
			258	0.255	
			259	0.270	
			260	0.114	
			261	0.214	
			262	0.046	
			269	0.185	
			270	0.221	
			274	0.214	
			279	0.249	
			278	0.102	
			280	0.201	
			284	0.221	
			288	0.085	
			289		
			300	0.242	
			301	0.207	
			302	0.215	
			303	0.064	
				4.576 Hect	
				Or	
				11.303 Acres	

[No. O-14016/57/90-G.P.]

का. भा. 2600.—जबकि केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि सार्वजनिक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों एवं प्राकृतिक गैस लाने के लिए टाटीपाका-काकीनाडा पाइप लाइन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पाइप लाइन गैस अथारिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा बिछाया जाना है।

अतः यह भी अनुभव करती है कि उस कार्य के लिए इसके साथ संलग्न विवरणी में निर्धारित भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करना आवश्यक है।

अतः पेट्रोलियम एवं खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उस पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करने की मंशा की घोषणा करती है।

यद्यपि कि उक्त भूमि में अपनी रुचि रखने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर भूमिगत पाइप लाइन बिछाने के विरोध में अपनी आपत्ति सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस अथारिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमि. के. जी. बसीन प्रोजेक्ट, 12/76 प्रकाश नगर, राजमंडी-533103, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में दर्ज करा सकता है।

और ऐसी आपत्ति दर्ज कराते समय किसी भी व्यक्ति को यह विशेष रूप से निर्दिष्ट करना होगा कि वह व्याक्तिगत रूप से अथवा विधि व्यवसायिक के माध्यम से अपना मत प्रस्तुत करना चाहता है।

अनुसूची
टाटीपाका—काकीनाडा गैस पाइप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट

जनपद	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वे नं.	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टर. (एकड़ में)	विवरण
			73	0.128	—जी पी
			72	0.163	
			71	0.191	
			69	0.394	
			67	0.034	
			68	0.042	—जी पी
			65	0.192	
			64	0.182	
			88	0.266	
			87	0.094	
			90	0.036	
			89	0.018	—जी पी
			118	0.358	
			117	0.175	
			109	0.082	
			111	0.299	
			112	0.135	
			114	0.299	
			113	0.010	
			160	0.133	
			161	0.042	—जी पी
			175	0.057	
			176	0.227	
			177	0.305	
			178	0.207	
			180	0.394	
			182	0.128	
			184	0.160	
			183	0.010	
			170	0.036	
				5 006 हेक्टर. या 12.365 एकड़	

S.O. 2600.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum and Natural Gas through TATIPAKA-KAKINADA pipeline is to be laid by the Gas Authority of India Ltd.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying this pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of users in the land)

[संख्या खो-14016/58/90-जी पी.]
Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Gas Authority of India Ltd. K.G. Basin Project, 12/76, Prakash Nagar, Rajahmundry-533103, Andhra Pradesh.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE
Tatipaka-Kakinada Gas Pipe Line Project

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Nos.	Area (In Hect/Acres)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
East Godavari	Kapileswara puram	Nalluru	73	0.128	
			72	0.163	

5	6
71	0.191
69	0.394
67	0.034
68	0.042—G.P.
65	0.192
64	0.182
88	0.266
87	0.094
90	0.036
89	0.18—G.P.
118	0.358
117	0.175
109	0.082
111	0.299
112	0.135
114	0.299
113	0.010
160	0.133
161	0.42—G.P.
175	0.057
176	0.227
177	0.305
178	0.207
180	0.394
182	0.128
184	0.160
183	0.010
170	0.036
Total	5.006 Hectares. Or 12.365 Acres

[No. O-14016/58/90-G.P.]

का. घा. 2601.—जबकि केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि सार्वजनिक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ एवं प्राकृतिक गैस लाने के लिए टाटीपाका-काकीभाड़ा पाइप लाइन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पाइप लाइन गैस अथारिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा बिछाया जाना है।

और यह भी अनुभव करती है कि उस कार्य के लिए इसके साथ संलग्न विवरणी में निर्धारित भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करना आवश्यक है।

अतः पेट्रोलियम एवं खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उस पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करने की संज्ञा की घोषणा करती है।

यहाँ कि उक्त भूमि में अपनी खेती रखने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर भूमिगत पाइप लाइन बिछाने के विरोध में अपनी आपत्ति सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस अथारिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमि., के. जे. बसीन प्रोजेक्ट, 12/76 प्रकाश नगर, राजमंडी-533103 ग्राम प्रवेश में दर्ज करा सकता है।

और ऐसी आपत्ति दर्ज करते समय किसी भी व्यक्ति को यह विशेष रूप से निर्दिष्ट करना होगा कि वह व्यक्तिगत रूप से अथवा विधि व्यवसायक के माध्यम से अपना मत प्रस्तुत करना चाहता है।

धनुसूची
टाटीपाका—काकीनाडा गैस पाइप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट

जनपद	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वे न.	अक्षेफल हेक्ट. ' (एकड़ में)	विषय
ईस्ट गोदावरी	रामचन्द्रपुरम	वेंकटिया पालम	28/2	0.214	
			29/3, 4, 5, 6	0.257	
			32/1, 2, 3, 4	0.285	
			33/1, 2	0.456	
			18/1, 2 बी	0.100	
			17/1, 2	0.243	
			19/2	0.264	
			7	0.164	
			8	0.178	
			208/1	0.164	
			206/2, 4	0.199	
			205/2, 3	0.183	
			211	0.022	
			193/7	0.142	
			194/2ए, 2 बी	0.428	
			191	0.228	
			189 ए	0.106	
			190	0.036	
			182	0.156	
			179/2	0.164	
			180	0.036	
			जोड़	4.027 हेक्टेयर या 0.947 एकड़	

[संख्या ओ-14016/59/90-जी. पी.]

S.O. 2601.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum and Natural Gas through TATIPAKA-KAKINADA pipeline is to be laid by the Gas Authority of India Ltd.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying this pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum & Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of users in the land)

Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Gas Authority of India Ltd. K.G. Basin Project, 12/76, Prakash Nagar, Rajahmundry-533103, Andhra Pradesh.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE
Tatipaka-Kakinada Gas Pipe Line Project

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Nos.	Area (In Hect/Acres)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
East Godavari	Ramachandra Puram	Venkataya Palem	28/2	0.214	
			29/3, 4, 5, 6	0.257	
			32/1, 2, 3, 4	0.285	
			33/1, 2	0.456	
			18/1, 2B	0.100	

1	2	3	3	5	6
			17/1, 2	0.243	
			19/2	0.264	
			7	0.164	
			8	0.178	
			208/1	0.164	
			206/2, 4	0.199	
			205/2, 3	0.185	
			211	0.022	
			193/7	0.142	
			194/2A, 2B	0.428	
			191	0.228	
			189/A	0.106	
			190	0.036	
			182	0.156	
			179	0.164	
			180	0.036	
Total				4.027 Hectars	
				Or	
				9.947 Acres.	

[No. O-14016/59/90-G.P.]

का.आ. 3602:-जबकि केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि सार्वजनिक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ एवं प्राकृतिक गैस लाने के लिए टाटीपाका-काकीनाडा पाइप लाइन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पाइप लाइन गैस अथारिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा बिछाया जाना है।

और यह भी अनुभव करती है कि उस कार्य के लिए इसके साथ संलग्न विवरणों में निर्धारित भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करना आवश्यक है।

अतः पेट्रोलियम एवं खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उस पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करने की संज्ञा की घोषणा करती है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में अपनी रुचि रखने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर भूमिगत पाइप लाइन बिछाने के विरोध में अपनी आपत्ति सक्षम प्राधिकारों गैस अथारिटी ऑफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड के जी. बंसोन प्रोजेक्ट, 12/76 प्रकाश नगर, राजमंडी-533103 आन्ध्र प्रदेश में दर्ज करा सकता है।

और ऐसा आपत्ति दर्ज कराते समय किसी भी व्यक्ति को यह विशेष रूप में निर्दिष्ट करना होगा कि वह व्यक्तिगत रूप से अथवा विधि व्यवसायक के माध्यम से अपना मत प्रस्तुत करना चाहता है।

अनुसूची

टाटीपाका-काकीनाडा गैस पाइप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट

जनपद	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वेन.	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टे./एकड़ में)	विवरण
1	2	3	4	5	6
ईष्ट गोदावरी	कपिलेश्वर पुरम	अन्नगरा	17/2	0.184	
			9/2	0.378	
			10/5	0.143	
			12/1,2,3		
				0.412	
			एए, 4बी		

				1.097	हेक्टेयर
				या	
				2.709	एकड़

[संख्या ओ-14016/60/90-जी. पी.]

S.O. 2602.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum and Natural Gas through TATIPAKA-KAKINADA pipeline is to be laid by the Gas Authority of India Ltd.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying this pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum & Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of users in the land)

Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Gas Authority of India Ltd. K.G. Basin Project, 12/76, Prakash Nagar, Rajahmundry-533103, Andhra Pradesh.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tatipaka-Kakinada Gas Pipe Line Project

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Nos.	Area (In Hect/Acres)	Remarks
East Godavari	Kapileswara Puram	Angara	17/2 9/2 10/5 12/1, 2, 3 4A, 4B	0.164 0.378 0.143 0.412	
				1.097 Hectares Or 0.709 Acres	

[No. O-14016/60/90-G.P.]

का.आ.—260 3--जबकि केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि सार्वजनिक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ एवं प्राकृतिक गैस लाने के लिए टाटीपाका-काकीनाडा पाइप लाइन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पाइप लाइन गैस अथॉरिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा बिछाया जाना है।

और यह भी अनुभव करती है कि उस कार्य के लिए इसके साथ संलग्न विवरणी में निर्धारित भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करना आवश्यक है।

अतः पेट्रोलियम एवं खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण, अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) द्वारा प्रवक्ष शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उस पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करने की संशा की घोषणा करती है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में अपनी रुचि रखने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर भूमिगत पाइप लाइन बिछाने के विरोध में अपनी आपत्ति सक्षम प्राधिकारी गैस अथॉरिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड बसीन प्रोजेक्ट, 12/76 प्रकाश नगर, राजमंड्री-533103, आन्ध्रप्रदेश में दर्ज कर सकता है।

और ऐसी आपत्ति दर्ज कराते समय किसी भी व्यक्ति को विशेष रूप से निर्दिष्ट करना होगा कि वह व्यक्तिगत रूप से अथवा विधि व्यवसायक के माध्यम से अपना मत प्रस्तुत करना चाहता है।

अनुसूची

टाटीपाका-काकीनाडा गैस पाइप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट

जम्पद	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वेन.	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टे./ एकड़ में)	विवरण
1	2	3	4	5	6
			35/4,5	0.249	
			68/1,2	0.164	
			65	0.299	
			63/2	0.171	
			60/1,2,5	0.271	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			59/2	0.050	
			58/1, 2	0.136	
			56/3, 4	0.235	
			55/2ए		
				0.207	
			2बी, 2सी		
			57/1ए, 2	0.029	
			54/5, 6	0.029	
			53/1ए		
				0.290	
			1बी, 2बी		
			50/1, 2, 3ए		
				0.393	
			3बी, 4		
				2.523	हेक्टे.
				या	
				6.231	एकड़]

[संख्या ओ-14016/61/90-जी. पी.]

S.O. 2603.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum and Natural Gas through TATIPAKA-KAKINADA pipeline is to be laid by the Gas Authority of India Ltd.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying this pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum & Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of users in the land)

Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Gas Authority of India Ltd. K.G. Basin Project, 12/76, Prakash Nagar, Rajahmundry-533103, Andhra Pradesh.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tatipaka-Kakinada Gas Pipe Line Project

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Nos.	Area (In Hect/Acres)	Remarks
East Godavari	Alamuru	Pinepalla	35/4, 5	0.249	
			66/1, 2	0.164	
			65	0.299	
			63/2	0.171	
			60/1, 2, 5	0.271	
			5	0.050	
			58/1, 2	0.136	
			56/3, 4	0.235	
			55/2A } 2B, 2C }	0.207	
			57/1A, 2	0.029	
			54/5, 6	0.029	
			53/1A, } 1B, 2, 3 }	0.290	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			50/1, 2, 3A } 3B, 4 }	0.393	
			Total	2.523 Hectares Or 6.231 Acres	

[No. O-14016/61/90-G.P.]

का.आ. 2604 :—अबकि केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि सार्वजनिक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ एवं प्राकृतिक गैस खाने के लिए टाटीपाक-काकीनाडा पाइप लाइन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पाइप लाइन गैस अथारिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा बिछाया जाना है।

और यह भी अनुभव करती है कि उस कार्य के लिए इसके साथ संलग्न विवरणी में निर्धारित भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करना आवश्यक है।

अतः पेट्रोलियम एवं खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1965 (1962 का 50) के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उस पर प्रयोक्ता का अधिकार ग्रहण करने की संज्ञा की घोषणा करती है।

बतत कि उक्त भूमि में अपनी कृषि रखने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर भूमिगत पाइप लाइन बिछाने के विरोध में अपनी आपत्ति मशम प्राधिकारी गैस अथारिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड के.जी. बगान प्रोजेक्ट, 12/76 प्रकाश नगर, राजमंजू -533 103, आन्ध्रप्रदेश में दर्ज करा सकता है।

और ऐसी आपत्ति दर्ज कराते समय किसी भी व्यक्ति को यह विशेष रूप से निर्दिष्ट करन होगा कि वह व्यक्तिगत रूप से अथवा विधि व्यवसायक के माध्यम से अपना मत प्रस्तुत करना चाहता है।

अनुसूची

टाटीपाक-काकीनाडा गैस पाइप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट

जनपद	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वे नं.	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टे./ एकड़ में)	विवरण
1	2	3	4	5	6
ईस्ट गोदावरी	आलामुरु	पेडापास्ता	24/5मी	0.128	
			28/1	0.107	
			30/1, 2सी	0.100 जी.पी.	
			27/2ए, 2बी	0.193	
			28/1, 2ए, } 2बी, 3 }	0.228	
			37/5ए } 4, 3ए }	0.243	
			38	0.128	
			50	0.143	
			55	0.143	
			54/4, 2ए } 2बी, 3, 3बी }	6.321	
			53/1	0.171	
			52/1, 2	0.029 जी.पी.	
				1.934 हेक्टे.	
				या	
				4.776 एकड़	

[संख्या ओ-14016/62/90-जी. पी.]

राजीव महर्षि, उप सचिव

S.O. 2604.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum and Natural Gas through TATIPAKA-KAKINADA pipeline is to be laid by the Gas Authority of India Ltd.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying this pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of users in the land)

Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Gas Authority of India Ltd. K.G. Basin Project, 12/76, Prakash Nagar, Rajahmundry-533103, Andhra Pradesh.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tatipaka-Kakinada Gas Pip Line Project

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Nos.	Area (In Acres)	Remarks
East Godavari	Alamuru	Pedapalla	24/5C	0.128	
			26/1	0.107	
			30/1, 2C	0.100—G.P.	
			27/2A, 2B	0.193	
			28/1, 2A, 2B, 3	0.228	
			37/5A, 4, 3A	0.243	
			38	0.128	
			56	0.143	
			55	0.143	
			54/4, 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B	0.321	
			53/1	0.171	
			52/1, 2	0.029—G.P.	
			Total	1.934 Hectares Or 4.776 Acres	

[No. O-14016/62/90-G.P.]

RAJIV MEHRSHI, Dy. Secy.

(पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 अगस्त, 1990

का. घा. 3405:—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (मंच के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अन्वय में पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विभाग के अधीनस्थ सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को जिनके कार्यकारी बन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है:—

1. दिल्ली कार्यालय,
तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग,
नई दिल्ली।

2. मुख्यालय,
तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग,
तेल भवन, चेहराघाट।

3. राजस्थान परियोजना,
तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग,
जोधपुर, राजस्थान।

4. तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड,
301, ब्लैक ट्रेड सेंटर,
बाबर, रोड, नई दिल्ली।

5. भोपाल क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि.,
गोतम नगर, भोपाल—462023।

6. भोपाल मंडल कार्यालय,
भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड,
सी-2, बीडीए कालोनी, नगर निगम रेस्ट हाऊस के सामने,
जिक रोड नं. 3 के पास, शिवाजी नगर, भोपाल—462018।

संख्या 11011/6/90- हिन्दी]

शरद गुप्ता, उप सचिव

(Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas)

New Delhi, the 30th August, 1990

S.O. 2605.—In pursuance of Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices of the Public Sector Undertakings of the Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas, the staff whereof have acquired working knowledge of Hindi—

1. Delhi Office,
Oil and Natural Gas Commission,
New Delhi.
2. Head Office,
Oil and Natural Gas Commission,
Tel Bhavan, Dehradun.
3. Rajasthan Project,
Oil and Natural Gas Commission,
Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
4. Oil Industry Development Board,
301. World Trade Centre,
Baber Road, New Delhi-110001.
5. Bhopal Regional Office,
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.,
Gautam Nagar, Bhopal-462023.
6. Bhopal Divisional Office,
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.,
C-2. BDA Colony, Municipal Corporation
Rest House, Near Link Road No. 3,
Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal-462016.

[No. 11011(6)/90-Hindi]
SHARAD GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 सितम्बर, 1990

का. धा. 2606:—यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में ई पी एस से अंकलेश्वर सीटी एफ तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और, अतः, यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदपावत्र अनुमूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अतः, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आणय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवन् कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा—9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि धावसायी की माफ़ीत।

अनुसूची

ई. पी. एस. से अंकलेश्वर सी. टी. एफ तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : भरुच	तालुका : वागरा		
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हेक् टर आर	सेन्टीयर	
1	2	3	4	5
वाहीयाल	काटेडुक	0	06	80
	393	0	14	75

1	2	3	4	5
	394	0	26	25
	400	0	16	00
	395	0	16	75
	397	0	31	95
	361/ए/बी	0	37	15
	358	0	13	65
	357	0	15	60
	356	0	07	10
	355	0	09	50
	354 ए बी	0	30	80

[सं. ओ-11027/113/90-ओ एन जी सी -III]

New Delhi, the 17th September, 1990

S.O. 2606.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from EPS to Ankleshwar CTF in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And, whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM EPS TO ANKLESHWAR CTF

State : Gujarat	District Bharuch	Taluka : Vagra		
Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Vahiyal	Cart track	0	06	80
	393	0	14	75
	394	0	26	25
	400	0	16	00
	395	0	16	75
	397	0	31	95
	361/A/B	0	37	15
	358	0	13	65
	357	0	15	60
	356	0	07	10
	355	0	09	50
	354/A/B	0	30	80

[No. O-11027/113/90-ONG.D.III]

का धा. 2607:—यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन सी एस (जी टी-14) से ई पी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन बी एन (जी टी-14) से ई पी एस-तक पार्श्व लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य—गुजरात	जिला—भरुच	तालुका—पानारा		
गांव	ब्लॉक सं.	है.	आर.	सेन्टी
गंधार	322 ए	02	33	87

[सं. मो.-11027/112/90-मो एन जी बी.-3]

S.O. 2607.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNDM (GT-14) to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And, whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM GNDN (GT-14) TO EPS.

State : Gujarat	District : Bharuch	Taluka : Vagra		
Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Gandhar	322/A	02	33	87

[No. O-11027/112/90-O.N.G.D.III]

का. भा. 2608.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन जी जे से ई पी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन जी जे से ई पी एस तक पार्श्व लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य—गुजरात	जिला—भरुच	तालुका—बागरा		
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	है.	आर.	सेन्टी.
मुल्लेर	65	0	19	24
	64	0	22	88
	63	02	42	06

[सं. मो.-11027/111/90-मो. एन. जी. बी.-3]

S.O. 2608.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNGJ to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And, whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPE LINE FROM GNGJ TO E.P.S.

State : Gujarat	District : Bharuch	Taluka : Vagra		
Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Muller	65	0	19	24
	64	0	22	88
	63	02	42	06

[No. O-11027/111/90-O.N.G.D.III]

का. भा. 2609.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन जी एन से ई पी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्रयोजित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार प्रयोजित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिवृष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन जी एन से ई पी एस तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य—गुजरात	जिला—भरुच	तालुका—आमोद		
गांव	ब्लाक नं.	हे.	घार.	सेन्टी.
देनवा	459	01	48	72
	470	0	16	90
	469	0	19	76

[सं. ओ-11027/110/90-ओ. एन. जी. सी.-3]

S.O. 2609.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNGN to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And, whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM GNGN TO E.P.S.

State : Gujarat	District : Bharuch	Taluka : Amod		
Village	Block No.	Hectare	Acre	Centiare
Denwa	459	01	48	72
	470	0	16	90
	469	0	19	76

[No. O-11027/110/90-ONG.DIII.]

का. भा. 2610.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में पावर ई पी एस से के सी एफ तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्रयोजित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार प्रयोजित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिवृष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

पावर ई पी एस से के सी एफ तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य—गुजरात	जिला—बडोदा	तालुका—पादरा		
गांव	ब्लाक नं.	हे.	घार.	सेन्टी.]
पादरा	981	0	07	50
	960	0	02	25
	962	0	03	50
	963	0	04	50
	964	भ	02	40
	973	0	08	12
	974	0	03	58
	975	0	22	75
	1041/1/2	0	14	95
	1027/1/2	0	08	45
	1028	0	09	75
	1029	0	08	77
	1031	0	17	70
	1032/1	0	01	80
	1122	0	01	63
	1120	0	10	07
	1119	0	20	80
	1118	0	19	15
	1124/2	0	12	05
	1105	0	10	05
	गागापाट	0	01	95
	1260/1	0	29	90
	1254	0	00	90
	1259	0	11	25
	1257	0	03	25
	1257/2	0	10	40
	1257/1	0	12	35

[सं. ओ-11027/109/90-ओ. एन. जी. सी.-II]

S.O. 2610.--Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Padra EPS to AKCL in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And, whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM PADRA EPS TO AKCL

State : Gujarat District : Vadodara Taluka : Padra

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Padra	961	0	07	50
	960	0	02	25
	962	0	03	50
	963	0	04	50
	964	0	02	40
	973	0	08	12
	974	0	03	58
	975	0	22	75
	1041/1/2	0	14	95
	1027/1/2	0	08	45
	1028	0	09	75
	1029	0	08	77
	1031	0	17	70
	1032/1	0	01	80
	1122	0	01	63
	1120	0	10	07
	1119	0	20	80
	1118	0	19	15
	1124/2	0	12	05
	1165	0	10	45
	Cart track	0	01	95
	1260/1	0	29	90
	1254	0	00	30
	1259	0	11	25
	1257	0	03	25
	1257/2	0	10	40
	1257/1	0	12	35

[No. O-11027/109/90- ONG.D.III]

का. प्रा. 2611.--यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में नाडा-1 से जी. एन. ए. क्यू. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन लेस तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि एसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपायधन अनुभूति में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा

की उपधारा द्वारा प्रस्ताव शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपरि उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

यद्यपि कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नोबे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप संभव प्राधिकारी, लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐस. आक्षेप करने वाले हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा, कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी मृतवाही व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

नाडा-1 से जी एन ए क्यू तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य--गुजरात	जिला --भरुच	तालुका --जंबूसर	गांव	ब्लाक नं.	हे.	घा.र.	से.टी.
1	2	3	4	5			
टंकारी	1962	0	07	50			
	1961	0	08	75			
	1957	0	07	50			
	1960	0	07	50			
	1959	0	09	75			
	1950	0	20	40			
	1951	0	05	25			
	1935	0	012	75			
	1942	0	12	75			
	1942/1	0	06	30			
	1941/ए	0	11	78			
	1945	0	05	40			
	1940	0	05	12			
	1939	0	14	41			
	2011	0	10	50			
	2123	0	09	00			
	2122	0	05	10			
	2121	0	21	75			
	2100	0	17	55			
	2141	0	06	90			
	2142	0	21	90			
	2143	0	13	20			
	2148/ए/बी	0	08	30			
	2146	0	06	75			
	2145	0	08	30			
	2144	0	02	66			
	2088	0	02	53			
शाडा बार	0	15	41				
	2158	0	13	62			
	2159	0	14	85			
	2164	0	22	65			
	2167	0	22	95			
	2168	0	10	65			
	2169	0	09.	60			
	2181	0	11	89			
	2180	0	14	70			
	2178	0	08	40			

1	2	3	4	5
	2177	0	08	19
	2176	0	00	62
	गदडा वार	0	06	60
	1586	0	09	00
	575	0	08	40
	1760	0	03	60
	1796	0	03	15
	1795	0	02	70
	1858	0	02	14
	1981	0	08	56
	872	0	28	69
	2335	0	14	70
	54	0	07	50
	55	0	20	85
	35	0	04	50
	36	0	09	00
	38/ए/बी	0	09	00
	39	0	18	00
	गदडा वार	0	08	42
	450	0	01	54
	454	0	18	90
	गदडा वार	0	03	75
	458	0	01	95
	457	0	03	64
	459	0	03	75
	467	0	00	34
	460	0	09	80
	461	0	00	12
	462	0	08	25
	463	0	05	10
	464	0	04	80
	484	0	13	20
	485	0	13	95
	495	0	20	85
	494	0	00	12
	489	0	14	55
	491	0	37	25
	490	0	00	90
	436	0	10	50
	429	0	05	87
	427	0	07	05
	Govt. Bund			
	Protection.	0	00	90
	Minor Sub			
	Course	0	00	60
	Govt. Bund	0	00	90
	Khar land	0	95	40

[सं. सो-11027/99/90-सो एम जी. सी.-3]

And, whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein :

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM NADA-1 TO GNAQ

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Jambusar

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Acre	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Tankari	1962	0	07	50
	1961	0	06	75
	1957	0	07	50
	1960	0	07	50
	1959	0	09	75
	1950	0	20	40
	1951	0	05	25
	1935	9	012	75
	1942	0	12	75
	1942/I	0	06	30
	1941/A	0	11	78
	1945	0	05	40
	1940	0	05	12
	1939	0	14	41
	2011	0	16	50
	2123	0	09	00
	2122	0	05	10
	2121	0	21	75
	2100	0	17	55
	2141	0	06	90
	2142	0	21	90
	2143	0	13	20
	2148/A/B	0	06	30
	2146	0	06	75
	2145	0	08	30
	2144	0	02	66
	2088	0	02	53
	Cart track	0	15	41
	2158	0	13	62
	2159	0	14	85
	2164	0	22	65
	2162	0	22	95
	2168	0	10	65
	2169	0	09	60
	2181	0	11	89
	2180	0	14	70
	2178	0	08	40
	2177	0	08	19
	2176	0	00	62
	Cart track	0	06	60
	1586	0	09	00
	575	0	08	40

S.O. 2611.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Nada-1 to GNAQ in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	1760	0	03	60
	1796	0	03	15
	1795	0	02	70
	1838	0	02	14
	1921	0	08	56
	672	0	28	69
	2335	0	14	70
	54	0	07	50
	55	0	20	85
	35	0	04	50
	36	0	09	00
	38/A/B	0	09	00
	39	0	18	00
	Cart track	0	08	42
	450	0	01	54
	454	0	18	90
	Cart track	0	03	75
	458	0	01	95
	457	0	03	04
	459	0	03	75
	467	0	00	34
	460	0	09	80
	461	0	00	12
	462	0	08	25
	463	0	05	10
	464	0	04	80
	484	0	13	20
	485	0	13	95
	495	0	20	85
	494	0	00	12
	489	0	14	55
	491	0	17	25
	490	0	00	90
	430	0	10	50
	429	0	05	87
	427	0	07	05
	Govt. Bund	0	00	90
	Protection.			
	Minor Sub	0	00	60
	Course	0	00	90
	Govt. Bund	0	00	90
	Khar land	0	95	40

[No. O-11027/99/90-ONG.D.III]

का.प्रा. 2612-यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी.एन.ए. एक से एन जी 4 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा विद्यार्जित जानी चाहिये।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को विछाने लिये एन.पावर्ड अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितवन्त कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नी पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिये आक्षेप सभ्य प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और श्रेष्ठभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा, रोड, बड़ीदा को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकता।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हुए व्यक्ति विनिश्चित यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वजह वास्तविक है कि उसकी सूचनाई आपत्तिलय रूप में हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी.एन.ए. एक. से एन.जी.-4 तक पाइप लाइन विछाने के लिये।

राज्य: गुजरात जिला: मरुच तालुका: अमोद

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हेक्टेयर	घर	सेंटीयर
वलीपुर	32	0	04	55
	31	0	03	90
	30	0	03	25
	357	0	07	15
	366	0	05	20
	367	0	01	30
	346	0	23	40
	264	0	05	20
	269	0	07	80

[सं. ओ-11027/98/90-ओ एनजी डी-III]

S.O. 2612.--Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GMAF to NG-4 in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And, whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-9.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM GMAF TO NG-4

State : Gujarat	District : Bharuch	Taluka : Amod		
Village	Block No	Hectre	Are	Centiare
Valipur	32	0	04	55
	31	0	03	90
	30	0	03	25
	357	0	07	15
	366	0	05	20
	367	0	01	30
	346	0	23	40
	264	0	05	20
	269	0	07	80

[N. O-11027/93/90-ONG D-II]

का.प्रा. 2613-यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और

प्राकृतिक गैस संकलन की अधिसूचना का.आ. सं. 1350 तारीख 14-4-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से सम्बन्धित अनुसूची से विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिये अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः मक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से सम्बन्धित अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः, यतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में सम्बन्धित अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्द्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निवेश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

गंधार से धुवारण तक पाइप लाईन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : खेडा तालुका : खम्भात

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टेयर	घार	सेंटीयर
खडोधी	53	0	15	58
	46/2	0	00	03
	46/1	0	08	13
	46/3	0	00	04
	47/1	0	08	24
	47/2	0	00	52
	48	0	16	18
	49/1	0	00	10
	42/2	0	24	47
	42/1	0	00	18
	42/3	0	08	14

[सं. ओ-11027/97/90-ओ एन जी डी.-III]

S.O. 2613.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 1350 dated 14-4-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And, whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, further, whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM GANDHAR TO DHUVARAN

State : Gujarat	District : Kheda	Taluka : Khambhat		
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Khadodhi	53	0	15	58
	46/2	0	00	03
	46/1	0	08	13
	46/3	0	00	04
	47/1	0	08	24
	47/2	0	00	52
	48	0	16	18
	49/1	0	00	10
	42/2	0	24	47
	42/1	0	00	18
	42/3	0	08	14

[No. O-11027/97/ONG.D-III]

का.आ.-3814 यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में पावरा 9 से ई पी एस पावरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाईन बिछाने के लिये आशेष मक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को उस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर कोई व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

पावरा-9 से ई पी एस पावरा तक पाइप लाईन बिछाने के लिये

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला और तालुका : बड़ोदा			
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हेक्टेयर	घार	सेंटीयर
गोकलपुरा	171/1	0	10	40
	171/2	0	02	00
	168	0	17	39
	169	0	00	68
	167	0	00	24
	फाईट ट्रेक	0	00	52

[सं. ओ-11027/96/90-ओ एन जी डी.-III]

S.O. 2614.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Padra-9 to EPS Padra in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And, whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE PIPELINE FROM PADRA-9 TO EPS PADRA

State : Gujarat District & Taluka : Vadodara

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Gokalpura	171/1	0	10	40
	171/2	0	02	00
	168	0	17	39
	169	0	00	68
	167	0	00	24
	Cart track	0	00	52

[No. O-11027/96/90-ONG.D.III]

का.आ.2615—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कलोल जी जीएम-1 से 11 नक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एन्टिपावर्ट ग्रन्थुकी में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

यह कि उक्त भूमि में हिजबर्ट कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आशेष सक्षम अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल पभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी निधि व्यवसायी की माफत।

ग्रन्थुकी

कलोल जीजीएम, 1 से 11 तक

पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला और तालुका : गांधीनगर

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टीयर
अडालज	576	0	15	80

	577	0	15	20
	578	0	14	80
	586	0	26	40
	587	0	30	00
	607	0	21	20
	608	0	22	40
	609	0	18	00
	610	0	13	80
	611	0	18	60
तापपुर	134	0	21	00

[No. O-11027/95/100-ONG.D.III]

S.O. 2615.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Kalol GGS I to XI in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And, whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM KALOL GGS I TO XI

State : Gujarat District & Taluka : GANDHINAGAR

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Adalaj	576	0	15	80
	577	0	15	20
	578	0	14	80
	586	0	26	40
	587	0	30	00
	607	0	21	20
	608	0	22	40
	609	0	18	00
	610	0	13	80
	611	0	18	60
	Cart track	0	01	00
Tarapur	134	0	21	00

[No. O-11027/95/100-ONG.D.III]

का.आ.2616—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जीएम डी आई (ii) से ईपीएम तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एन्टिपावर्ट ग्रन्थुकी में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने

उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्तते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन डी आई (ii) से ई पी एस तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए
राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भरुच तालुका : वागरा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर.	सेंटी.
गंधार	322/ए/बी	03	82	24

[सं. O-11027/94/90-ओ एन जी डी 8]

S.O. 2616.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GMDI (II) to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And, whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM GMDI (II) TO E.P.S.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Gandhar	322/A/B	03	82	24

[No. O-11027/94/90-ONG.D.III]

का.आ. 2617—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन एफ के (आई जी एम 29) से ई पी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा

की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्तते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे, पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन एफ के (आई जी एम 29) से ई पी एस तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : भरुच	तालुका : वागरा
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे. आर. सेंटी.
गंधार	321	01 29 08
	322/ए/बी	00 98 80

[सं. O-11027/93/90-ओ एन जी डी-iii]

S.O. —Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNFK (IGN-29) to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And, whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM GNFK (IGN-29) TO EPS

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Gandhar	321	01	29	08
	322/A/B	00	98	80

[No. O-11027/93/90-ONG.D.III]

का.आ. 2618—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन ई पी से ई पी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के लिए एनदपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

शर्तें कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप नक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन ई पी से ई पी एम तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए
राज्य : गुजरात जिला : मरुच तालुका : वागरा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर.	सेंटी.
गंधार	322/A/B	03	71	02

[सं. ओ-11027/108/90-ओ एन जी डी-3]

S.O.2618.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest for the transport of Petroleum from GNEP to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM GNEP TO F.P.S.

State : Gujarat District Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Gandhar	322/A/B	03	71	02

[No. O-11027/108/90-ONG.D.III]

का.प्रा 2619—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन जी के मे ई पी एम तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एनदपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्गों कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप नक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी.एन.जी.के. से ई पी एम तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए
राज्य : गुजरात जिला : मरुच तालुका : वागरा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर.	सेंटीयर
मुकर	74/ए	0	02	08
	73	0	06	76
	71	0	08	32
	72	0	08	32
	70	0	18	20
	69	0	06	24
	68	0	05	46
	63	02	06	18

[सं. ओ-11027/107/90-ओ एन जी डी. 3]

S.O. 2619.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNGK to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM GNGK TO E.P.S.

State : Gujarat	District : Bharuch	Taluka : Vagra			
Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare	
Mullet	74/A	0	02	08	
	73	0	06	76	
	71	0	08	32	
	72	0	08	32	
	70	0	18	20	
	69	0	06	24	
	68	0	05	46	
	63	02	06	18	

[No. O-11027/107/98-ONG.D.III]

आ.आ. 1620:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी.एन.डी.डब्ल्यू. (जी.आर. -9) से ई.पी.एस. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदभावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मजरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 31 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी.एन.डी.डब्ल्यू. (जी.आर. -9) से ई.पी.एस. गंधार तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य-गुजरात	जिला-भरुच	तालुका-वागरा			
गांव	ब्लॉक न.	हे.	आर.	सेन्टी.	
गंधार	322/ए	01	05	56	

[सं. ओ.-11027/106/90-ओ.एन.जी.डी.-III]

S.O. 2620:—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest for the transport of petroleum from GNDW (GR-93 to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquired that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the

land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390005.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM GNDW (GR-9) TO EPS GANDHAR

State : Gujarat	District : Bharuch	Taluka : Vagra			
Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare	
Gandhar	322/A	01	05	56	

[No. O-11027/106/90-ONG.D.III]

आ.आ. 2621:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी.एन.एच.डी. से ई.पी.एस. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदभावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मजरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी.एन.एच.डी. से ई.पी.एस. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य-गुजरात	जिला-भरुच	तालुका-वागरा			
गांव	ब्लॉक न.	हे.	आर.	सेन्टी.	
गंधार	321	01	17	78	
	322/ए/बी	00	87	88	

[सं. ओ.-11027/104/90-ओ.एन.जी.डी.-III]

S.O 2621:—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest for the transport of petroleum from GNDW to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM GNHD TO I.P.S.

State : Gujarat	District : Bharuch	Taluka : Vagra		
Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Gandhar	321	01	17	78
	322/A/B	00	87	83

[No. O-11027/104/90-ONG.D.III]

का.आ. 2622:—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी.एन.जी.के. में ई.पी.एम. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) को धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड़, बड़ौदा-9. को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी.एन.जी.के. से ई.पी.एम. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।				
राज्य-गुजरात		जिला-भरुच		तालुका-वागडा
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर.	सेन्टी.
1	2	3	4	5
गंधार	322 ए बी	01	09	56

[सं. ओ -11027/105/90-आ.एन.जी.डी.-III]

S.O. 2622.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest for the trans-

port of petroleum from GNGK to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM GNGK TO E.P.S.

State : Gujarat	District : Bharuch	Taluka : Vagra		
Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Gandhar	322/A/B	01	09	56

[No. O-11027/105/90-ONG.D.III]

का.आ. 2623:—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी.एन.एफ.यू. से ई.पी.एम. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) को धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड़, बड़ौदा-9. को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जो.एन.एफ.यू. से ई.पी.एम. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।				
राज्य-गुजरात		जिला-भरुच		तालुका-वाग्रा
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर.	सेन्टी.
1	2	3	4	5
गंधार	322/ए/बी	01	87	20

[सं. ओ.-11027/103/90-आ.एन.जी.डी.-III]

S.O. 2623.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest for the transport of petroleum from GNFT to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM GNFT TO E.P.S.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Gandhar	322/A/B	01	87	20

[No. O-11027/103/90-ONG.D.III]

का.आ. 2624:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी.एन.एफ.टी. (आई.जी.एन.-44) से ई.पी.एस. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9. को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी.एन.एफ.टी. (आई.जी.एन.-44) से ई.पी.एस. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य-गुजरात	जिला-भरुच		तालुका-वागरा	
गांव	ब्लोक न.	हे.	घार.	सेन्टी.
गंधार	322/ए/बी	02	38	03

[सं.प्रो.-11027/102/90-ओ.एन.जी.डी.-III]

S.O. 2624.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest for the transport of petroleum from GNFT (IGN-44) to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM GNFT (IGN-44) TO EPS

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Gandhar	322/A/B	02	38	03

[No. O-11027/102/90-ONG.D.III]

का.आ. 2624:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी.एन.जी.जे. से ई.पी.एस. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9. को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी.एन.जी.जे. से ई.पी.एस. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य-गुजरात		जिला-भरुच	तालुका-वागरा	
गांव	ब्लॉक न.	हे.	घर.	सेन्टी.
1	2	3	4	5
गंधार	322 ए.बी.	01	64	06

[सं.प्रो.-11027/101/90-ओ.एन.जी.डी.-II I]

S.O. 2625.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest for the transport of petroleum from GNGT to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM GNGT TO E.P.S.

State : Gujarat	District : Bharuch	Taluka : Vagra
Village	Block No.	Hectare Are Centiare
Gandhar	322/A/B	01 64 06

[No. O-11027/101/90-ONG.D.III]

का.आ. 2625.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में दहेज से पञ्जाब तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वाक्य अनुसूचि में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ीदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

दहेज से पञ्जाब तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य गुजरात जिला : भरुच तालुका : वागरा

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	आर.	सेन्टीयर
पिपलीया	168	0	01	20

[सं. ओ-11027/67/90-ओएन जी. डी. III]

S.O. 2626.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest for the transport of petroleum from Gandhar to Pakharjan to Dahej in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM GANDHAR TO PAKHAJAN

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Pipalia	168	0	01	20

[No. O-11027/67/90-ONG.D.III]

का.आ. 2627.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में दहेज से पञ्जाब तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वाक्य अनुसूचि में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ीदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

दहेज से पञ्जाब तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भरुच तालुका : वागरा

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	आर.	सेन्टीयर
पकहाजन	16	0	23	20

[सं. ओ-11027/68/90-ओएन जी. डी. III]

S.O. 2627.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest for the transport of petroleum from Danej to Gandhar in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM DAHEJ TO GANDHAR

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Bagra

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Acres	Centiare
Pakhajan	16	0	23	20

[No. O-11027/68/90-ONG.D.III]

का.श्र. 2627 :—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में बी एन एच बी से बलोली जी जी एन तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्पावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का. 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बर्तते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप मध्यम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, पकरपुरा रोड, वाडोदा-9, को इन शक्तियों की शारीर्य 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

बी. एन. एच. बी से बलोली जी जी एन. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : मेहसाणा	तालुका : मेहसाणा		
गांव	सर्वे. नं.	हेक्टेयर	आर.	सेन्टीयर
बलोली	875/2	0	13	73
	804	0	08	28

1	2	3	4	5
	874	0	05	16
	821	0	06	24
	820/4	0	03	12
	820/3	0	00	90
	827	0	12	24
	830	0	04	32

[सं. ओ-11027/69/90-ओ एन जी. डी. III]

S.O. 2628.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest for the transport of petroleum from BLHV to Balol GGS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

PIPELINE FROM BLHV TO BALOL GGS

State : Gujarat District : Mahsana Taluka : Mahsana

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Acres	Centiare
Balol	875/2	0	14	76
	804	0	08	28
	874	0	05	16
	821	0	06	24
	820/4	0	03	12
	820/3	0	00	90
	827	0	12	24
	830	0	04	32

[No. O-11027/69/90-ONG.D.III]

का.श्र. 2628 :—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में बी एन एच बी से बलोली जी जी एन तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्पावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का. 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्त कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि में नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी के मार्फत।

अनुसूची

डी. एच. एन. से के. जी. जी. एस. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य :- गुजरात

जिला :- खेडा

तालुका :- बोरसद

गांव	स.न.	हे.	आर.	सेन्टी.
देहवान	390	0	01	10
	392	0	02	24
	424	0	09	22
	431/3	0	04	00
	536	0	02	88
	537/2	0	00	25
	537/4	0	02	59
	548/1	0	03	29
	548/2	0	01	68
	549/2	0	03	78
	609/1	0	03	50
	609/2	0	02	80
	609/3	0	06	30

[स. अं-11027/64/90-ओ एन जी. डी III]

S.O. 2629.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from DHN to KGGS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DHN to KGGS

State : Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Borsad

Village	Survey No.	H e-	A c-	C n-
		tarc	tiare	
Dehwan	390	0	01	10
	392	0	02	24
	424	0	09	22
	431/2	0	04	00

1	2	4	4	5
	536	0	02	88
	537/2	0	00	25
	537/4	0	02	50
	548/1	0	03	29
	548/2	0	01	68
	549/2	0	03	78
	609/1	0	03	50
	609/2	0	02	80
	609/3	0	06	30

[No. O-11027/64/90 (NG D II)]

का. भा. 2630 :—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में डी एच एन से के जी जी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के लिये एनपावड अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनीज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्त कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि में नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी के मार्फत।

अनुसूची

डी. एच. एन. से के. जी. जी. एस. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य गुजरात

जिला : खेडा

तालुका बोरसद

गांव	स.न.	हे.	आर.	सेन्टी
ककापुरा	328/1	0	04	34
	328/2	0	02	52
	327/1 पी	0	00	35
	326	0	01	89
	325/पी	0	03	72
	325/पी	0	00	25
	326	0	04	0-0
	391/पी	0	01	89
	391/पी	0	02	10
	398	0	03	85
	401/1 से 5	0	01	00
	399/1+2	0	02	66
	6			
	399/1+2	0	04	20
	1			

1	2	3	4	5
कंकपुरा (बारा)	399/1 से 5	0	01	25
	399/3	0	03	64
	430/1	0	03	20
	533	0	04	20
	535/पी	0	02	00
	535/पी	0	04	27

[सं. ओ-11027/65/90-ओएनजीसी III]

S.O. 2630.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from DHN to KGGS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DHN to K-GGS.

State : Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Borsad.

Village	Survey No.	Hec- Arc	Cent- tiare
Kankapura	328/1	0	04 34
	328/2	0	02 52
	327/1 P	0	00 35
	326	0	01 89
	325/P	0	03 72
	325/P	0	00 25
	326	0	04 00
	391/P	0	01 89
	391/P	0	02 10
	398	0	03 85
	401/1 to 5	0	01 00
	399/1 + 2	0	02 66
	$\frac{6}{6}$		
	399/1 + 2	0	04 20
	$\frac{1}{1}$		
	399/1 to 5	0	01 25
	399/3	0	03 64
	430/1	0	03 20
	533	0	04 20
	535/P	0	02 00
	535/P	0	04 27

[सं. ओ-11027/65/90-ONG. D. III]

का. भा. 2631.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में डी एन पी से

के. जी. पी. एस. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतपावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा (1) प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्णित कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किन विधि व्यवसायी के मार्फत।

अनुसूची

डी. एन. पी. से के. जी. पी. एस. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : खेड़ा	तालुका :	खम्भात	
गांव	सर्वे न.	हेक्टेयर	भार	सेन्टीयर
धुवारन	252/1	0	07	58
	252/3	0	15	15
	606	0	00	55
	254/1 और 2	0	07	75
	603	0	01	94

[सं. ओ-11027/66/90-ओ एन जी. डी. III]

S.O. 2631.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from DHV to KGGS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DHV to K GGS

State : Gujarat District : Kutch Taluka : Khambhat

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Ac-tare	Con-tiare
Dhuvaran	252/1	0	07	58
	252/3	0	15	15
	606	0	00	55
	603	0	01	94
	254/1&2	0	07	75

[No. O-11027/66/90-CNG. D. III]

का. प्रा. 2632.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी. एन. ए. वाय (बदलपी) से नाडा-1 हीडर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप-लाइन सेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अनुसूचि में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन ए वाय (बदलपी) से नाडा-1 हीडर तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य—गुजरात	जिला—धरुच	तालुका—जंबुपुर			
गांव	ब्लॉक न.	हे	घार.	सेन्टी.	
भासरसा	245	0	10	92	
	248	0	02	60	
	247	0	15	60	
	249	0	12	48	
	250	0	13	52	
	255	0	00	96	
	256	0	08	32	
	257	0	06	24	
	258	0	04	16	
	259	0	02	60	
	260	0	06	24	
	278	0	05	20	

[सं. ओ-11027/80/90-बी एन जी. डी. III]

S.O. 2632.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNAY (Shifted) to Nada Header in Gujarat State, pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNAY (Shifted) to NADA-1 Header

State : Gujarat District : Bheruch Taluka : Jambur

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Ac-tare	Con-tiare
Aasarsa	245	0	10	92
	248	0	02	60
	247	0	15	60
	249	0	12	48
	250	0	13	52
	255	0	00	96
	256	0	08	32
	257	0	06	24
	258	0	04	16
	259	0	02	60
	260	0	06	24
	278	0	05	20

[No. O-11027/80/90-CNG D III]

का. प्रा. 2633.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में धरुच से के. जी. जी. एस. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन सेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अनुसूचि में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

धनुसूची				
धुवरण से के. जी. जी. एस. तक पार्स लाईन बिछाने के लिए				
राज्य--गुजरात	जिला--खेडा	तालुका--केरमव		
गांव	सं. नं.	हे.	घर.	सेन्टी
1	2	3	4	5
खडोधी	655/1	0	02	94
	655/2	0	01	19
	655/3	0	01	61
	656/1	0	04	20
	656/2	0	00	25
	658/1	0	00	28
	660	0	00	28
	659	0	04	00
	663	0	01	68
	699/(2) 5	0	06	51
	699/1	0	03	57
	682/1	0	04	00
	682/2	0	02	10
	681/3	0	04	00
	678	0	03	75
	677/1	0	00	55
	675	0	02	49
	676	0	03	71
	127/1	0	02	45
	128/1	0	01	82
	130	0	00	24
	129/1	0	03	00
	131/2	0	01	00
	131/3	0	02	52
	134/2	0	06	23
	134/1	0	00	25
	144	0	04	27
	143	0	04	55
	147	0	06	58
	152+153	0	08	82
	151/1	0	01	47
	165	0	07	35
	167	0	01	40
	गाडा पाट	0	02	77
	168/1	0	05	81
	168/2	0	01	54
	गाडा पाट	0	00	28
	232/1	0	03	20
	2. 2/2	0	03	20
	130/2	0	01	00
	226	0	01	00
	225	0	03	22
	फाट ट्रेक	0	00	48

[सं. ओ-11027/81/90-ओएनजी. से. 3]

S.O. 2633.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Dhuwaran to K.GGS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipe-line from Dhuwaran to K.GGS.

State : Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Khembhat

Village	Survey No.	Hc- tare	Ac- tare	Cent- tiare
1	2	3	4	5
Khadodi	655/1	0	02	94
	655/2	0	01	19
	655/3	0	01	61
	656/1	0	04	20
	656/2	0	00	25
	658/1	0	00	28
	660	0	00	28
	659	0	04	00
	663	0	01	68
	699/(2)5	0	06	51
	699/1	0	03	57
	682/1	0	04	00
	682/2	0	02	10
	681/3	0	04	00
	678	0	03	75
	677/1	0	00	55
	675	0	02	49
	676	0	03	71
	127/1	0	02	45
	128/1	0	01	82
	130	0	00	24
	129/1	0	03	00
	131/2	0	01	00
	131/3	0	02	52
	134/2	0	06	23
	134/1	0	00	25
	144	0	04	27
	143	0	04	55
	147	0	06	58
	152+153	0	08	82
	151/1	0	01	47
	165	0	07	35
	167	0	01	40
	गाडा पाट	0	02	77
	168/1	0	05	81
	168/2	0	01	54
	गाडा पाट	0	00	28
	232/1	0	03	20
	2. 2/2	0	03	20
	130/2	0	01	00
	226	0	01	00
	225	0	03	22
	फाट ट्रेक	0	00	48

का. प्रा. 2634.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन सी क्यू से जी एन ए क्यू हीडर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी. एन. सी. क्यू. से जी. एन. ए. क्यू. हीडर तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य—गुजरात	जिला—भरुच	तालुका—जंयूसर		
गांव	प्लॉक नं.	हे. आर. सेन्टी.		
वासेटा	159	0 16	05	
	158	0 10	40	
	148	0 17	64	
	147	0 18	16	
	146	0 02	24	
		0 05	20	
	208	0 00	12	
	209	0 13	52	
	210	0 06	24	
	211	0 04	16	
	212	0 08	84	
	213	0 07	10	
	214	0 04	94	
	215	0 10	66	
		0 01	30	
	307	0 07	48	
	306	0 05	52	
	309	0 13	56	
	296	0 09	62	

[सं. ओ-11027/82/90-ओएन जी. जी. 3]

S.O. 2634.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNCQ to GNAQ Header in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNC to GNA Header

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Jambusta

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Ac-re	Centiare
Vanseta	159	0	16	05
	158	0	10	40
	148	0	17	64
	147	0	18	16
	146	0	02	24
	Cart track	0	05	20
	208	0	00	12
	209	0	13	52
	210	0	06	42
	211	0	04	16
	212	0	08	84
	213	0	07	10
	214	0	04	94
	215	0	10	66
	Cart track	0	01	30
	307	0	07	48
	306	0	05	52
	309	0	13	56
	296	0	09	62

[No. O-11027/82/90-ONG. D. III]

का. प्रा. 2635.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन सी एफ से जी एन सी आई हीडर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन सी एफ से जी एन बी हेडर तक पाईप लाईन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात

जिला : भरुच

तालुका : वाग्रा

गांव	ब्लाक नं.	हे.	घार.	सेंटीयर
अलादर	56/एफ	03	19	04
	111	0	00	24
	113	0	38	48
	112	0	09	10

[सं. ओ-11027/83/90-ओ.एन.जी.डी.-III]

S.O. 2635.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNEF to GNBI Header in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline GNEF To GNBI Header

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
Aladar	56/P	03	19	04
	111	0	00	24
	113	0	38	48
	112	0	09	10

[NO. O-11027/83/90-ONG. D. III]

का.घा. 2635.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कानापाडा-2 से कानापाडा-3 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के लिए आवश्यक भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा (1) प्रवस शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते ए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना वांछित एवम् द्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्तते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग निर्माण और वेखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी के मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कानापाडा-3 से कानापाडा-2 तक पाईप लाईन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात

जिला : खेड़ा

तालुका : खंभात

गांव	सं. नं.	हे.	घार.	सेंटीयर
कानापाडा	196	0	09	52
	187/2	0	04	62
	187/5	0	03	00
	187 1-- 3	0	00	21
	958	0	02	87
	186	0	05	39
	185	0	01	82
	12	0	01	33
	18/2	0	04	69
	19	0	02	52
	20	0	01	45
	22	0	03	22
	29	0	01	02
	28/2	0	00	63
	28/3	0	01	86
	48	0	01	68
	47	0	02	73
	53	0	05	95
	54	0	02	10
	61	0	02	10
	60	0	04	48
	59/1	0	02	38
	99	0	06	10

[सं. ओ-11027/75/90-ओ.एन.जी.डी.-III]

S.O. 2336.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Kanawada-3 to Kanawada-2 in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Kanawada-3 to Kanawada-2 (EPS)
State : Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Khambhat

Village	Survey No.	Hec- tare	Are	Centi- are
Kanawada	196	0	09	52
	187/2	0	04	62
	187/5	0	03	00
	187/1+3	0	00	21
	958	0	02	87
	186	0	05	39
	185	0	01	82
	12	0	01	33
	18/2	0	04	69
	19	0	02	52
	20	0	01	45
	22	0	03	22
	29	0	01	02
	28/2	0	00	63
	28/3	0	01	86
	48	0	01	68
	47	0	02	73
	53	0	05	95
	54	0	02	10
	61	0	02	10
	60	0	04	48
	59/1	0	02	38
	99	0	06	10

[No. O-11027/75/90-ONG. D. III]

का.प्रा. 2637.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में ए के सी एफ ए बी जी एन से टी बिन्दु तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाईपलाईन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आणय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बगलें कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप मक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

पी ए ए से ए के सी एम/ए बी जी एन टी बिन्दु तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : बड़ोदा	तालुका : करजन		
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर.	सेटीयर
मांकन	373	0	46	68
	372	0	05	60
	371	0	12	80
	370	0	31	20

[सं. अ-11027/77/90ओ एन जी डी-3]

S.O. 2637.—Whereas it appears to the Cenral Gov-
ernment that it is necessary in the public interest that
for the transport of petroleum from AKCL/ABGL to
T-Point in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the
Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying
such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user
in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by
sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and
Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the
land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government
hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user
therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said and may,
within 21 days from the date of this notification, object
to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent
Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction &
Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also
state specifically whether he wishes to be hear in person
or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from PAAA to AKCL/ABGL 'T' Point

State : Gujarat District : Vadodara Taluka : Karjan

Village	Block No.	Hec- tare	Are	Centi- are
Makal	373	0	46	68
	372	0	05	60
	371	0	12	80
	370	0	31	20

[No. O-11027/77/90-ONG. D-III]

का.प्रा. 2638.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन जी एन से ई पी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाईन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइन को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आणय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बगलें कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप मक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन जी एन से ई पी एस तक पाईप लाईन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : भरुच	तालुका : वागरा
गांव	ब्लाक नं.	हे. आर. सेंटीयर
चान्चवेल	285	0 6

[सं. ओ-11027/78/90-ओ एन जी डी-III]

S.O. 2638.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GMGM to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNGN To E.P.S.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
Chanchwel	285	0	71	76

[No. O-11027/78/90-ONG. D. III]

का.आ. 2639.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन एफ वाय से ई पी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाईन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पाठ अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्त कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आशेष सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना को तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत :

अनुसूची

जी एन एफ वाय से ई पी एस तक पाईप लाईन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : भरुच	तालुका : वागरा
गांव	ब्लाक नं.	हे. आर. सेंटीयर
मुलेर	63	0 98 80

[सं. ओ-11027/79/90-ओ एन जी डी-III]

S.O. 2639.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNFY to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNFY To EPS.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
Muller	63	0	98	80

[No. O-11027/79/90-ONG. D. III]

का.आ. 2640.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन डी आई (ii) से ई पी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाईन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पाठ अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईप लाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्त कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आशेष सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक

गैस प्रायोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा, रोड बड़ीदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

ओ एन जी आई (II) से ईपीएस तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए
राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भरुच तालुका : वाग्रा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर	सेंटीयर
चान्चवेल	284	0	75	40

[सं. ओ-11027/86/90-ओ एन जी आई-III]

S.O. 2640.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNDI(II) to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specially whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNDI (11) To EPS

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hec- tare	Are	Centiare
Chanachwel	284	0	75	40

[No. O-11027/86/90-ONG. D-III]

का.मा. 2641.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में ओ एन जी से के ओ एन जी तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी धाइन को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्रजित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा (1) प्रवक्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार प्रजित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

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बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप, सक्षम प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ीदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी के मार्फत।

अनुसूची

घृधारण से के.जी.जी.एस. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए
राज्य : गुजरात जिला : खेड़ा तालुका : जामत

गांव	सर्वे.सं.	हे.	आर	सेंटीयर
हरीपुरा	500/22/1	0	09	98
	500/16	0	11	37
	679	0	05	54
	500/10	0	02	22
	500/15	0	00	55
	500/8	0	04	44
	499/1	0	00	28
	500/7	0	07	21
	500/6	0	04	00
	500/5/7-1	0	02	00
	506	0	02	10
	507	0	04	00
	500/4	0	05	04
	500/3	0	04	90
	539/1	0	00	50
	540	0	06	10
	554	0	08	44
	555	0	01	40
	556/1	0	02	80
	557	0	03	80
	577	0	05	60
	कार्टेडूक	0	00	28
	576	0	08	32
	575/1	0	01	00
	582	0	10	53
	596	0	04	70
	595	0	02	87
	597/1-ए	0	05	25
	598/1	0	61	28
	598/2	0	01	36

[सं. ओ 11027/76/90-ओ.एन.जी.डी-III]

S.O. 2641.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from DHV to KGS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Dhuwaran to K-GGS.

State : Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Khambhat

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Arc	Centiare
Maripura	500/22/1	0	09	98
	500/16	0	11	37
	679	0	05	54
	500/10	0	02	22
	500/15	0	00	55
	500/8	0	04	44
	499/1	0	00	28
	500/7	0	07	21
	500/6	0	04	00
	500/5/A-1	0	02	00
	506	0	02	10
	507	0	04	00
	500/4	0	05	04
	500/3	0	04	90
	539/1	0	00	50
	540	0	06	10
	554	0	06	44
	555	0	01	40
	556/1	0	02	80
	557	0	03	50
	577	0	05	60
	Cart Track	0	00	28
	576	0	08	32
	575/1	0	01	00
	592	0	10	53
	596	0	04	70
	595	0	02	87
	597/1-A	0	05	25
	598/1	0	01	26
	598/2	0	01	36

[No. O-11027/76/90-ONG. D. III]

का.आ. 2642.-यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में डी जे ए के सी एम जी आई हेडर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोजन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय प्रवृत्ति में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आणव्य एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में किसी व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए याता रात प्रविष्टि, लेन तथा प्राकृतिक

गैस आयोजन, निदेश और लेखपाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदरा-3 को इस अधिनियम की धारा 3 में 21 दिनों के भीतर पर प्रवेष्टा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुलाकाती व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

प्रवृत्ति

डी जे ए के सी एम जी आई (हेडर) तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए राज्य : गुजरात जिला : खेड तालुका : वाघरा

गांव	व्हाकन	हे.	घार	सेंटोवर
मरनाधी	186	0	03	12
221 बी		0	27	17
219		0	17	03
222		0	11	44
217/ए		0	19	76
217/बी		0	02	60
216		0	07	28
213 ए/बी		0	06	0
212		0	03	20
गावा वाट		0	02	10
211		0	05	20
208		0	20	80
238		0	17	68
236/बी		0	36	40
232		0	03	51
5		0	14	56
9 पी		0	21	84
10		0	21	32
11		0	14	04
12		0	11	96
18/बी		0	20	80
16/ए		0	02	86
19		0	20	80
30/पी		0	29	12

[न. ओ-11027/88-90-ओ एन जी डी-3]

S.O. 2642.--Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from DJAK to GMBI (Header) in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DJAK to GNBI Header

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hec- tare	Are	Centi- tiare
Narnavi	186	0	03	12
	221/B	0	27	17
	219	0	17	03
	222	0	11	44
	217/A	0	19	76
	217/B	0	02	60
	216	0	07	28
	213/A/B	0	06	50
	212	0	03	20
	Cart track	0	02	10
	211	0	05	20
	208	0	20	80
	238	0	17	68
	236/B	0	36	40
	232	0	03	51
	5	0	14	56
	9/P	0	21	84
	10	0	21	32
	11	0	14	04
	12	0	11	96
	16/B	0	20	80
	16/A	0	02	86
	19	0	20	80
	30/P	0	29	12

[No. O-11027/88/90-ONG. D. III]

का.मा. 2643.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सी पी एक से टी बिन्दु तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी ज़ाहनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पावद अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्रजित करना आवश्यक है।

यतः मम पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार प्रजित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बनते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आशय सक्षम अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और वेबमाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशय करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

सी.पी.एफ. से टी बिन्दु तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : वराच तालुका : आमोद

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर	सेंटीमीटर
1	2	3	4	5
वरीपुर	393	0	03	60
	394	0	15	60

1	2	3	4	5
	396	0	28	80
	397	0	16	80
	399	0	01	11
	414	0	28	80
	413	0	31	20
	412	0	28	80
	409	0	27	60
	408	0	14	40
	167	0	01	35
	166	0	05	31
	165	0	03	00

[सं. ओ-11027/70/90-ओ एन जी डी-III]

S.O. 2643.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from CPF to T. Point in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from C.P.F. To 'T' Point

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Amod

Village	Block No.	Hec- tare	Are	Centi- tiare
Valipore	393	0	03	60
	394	0	15	60
	395	0	28	80
	397	0	16	80
	399	0	01	11
	414	0	28	80
	413	0	31	20
	412	0	28	80
	409	0	27	60
	408	0	14	40
	167	0	01	35
	166	0	05	31
	165	0	03	00

[No. O-11027/70/90-ONG. D. III]

का. मा. 2644.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सी पी एक से टी बिन्दु तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और मत: यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पाव्य अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

मत: अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और वेखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ीवा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन जी वाय से ई पी एस तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य: गुजरात	जिला :	महब	तालुका :	वागरा
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	घर.	सेण्टी.
मुल्लेर	63	1	30	00

[सं. ओ-11027/71/90-ओएन जी. डी. 3]

S.O. 2644.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNGY to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNGY to E.P.S.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centi-tiare
Muller	63	10	30	00

[No. O-11027/71/90-ONG. D. III]

का. भा. 2645.—मत: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन सी ब्यू से जी एम ए ब्यू हीबर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जायी जाहि।

और मत: यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पाव्य अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

मत: अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और वेखभाल, प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ीवा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी. एन. सी. ब्यू से जी. एन. ए. ब्यू हीबर तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : भक्ष	तालुका : जंबुतर
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे. घ
नईयाव	131/2	0 26 00
	131/3	0 05 00
	131/1	0 29 70
	135	0 00 40
	114	0 06 50
	115	0 00 18
	113	0 07 28
	112	0 14 70
	119	0 02 20
	120/ए	0 08 45
	108	0 00 30
	69	0 06 50
	33	0 22 70
	33/पी	0 08 40
	21	0 14 66
	20	0 06 50
	19	0 19 76

[सं. ओ-11027/72/90-ओ एन जी. डी. 3]

S.O. 2645.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNCQ to GNAQ Header in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNCQ To GNAQ Header

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Jambusar

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centi-tiare
Nadiyad	131/2	0	26	00
	131/3	0	05	00
	131/1	0	29	70
	135	0	00	40
	114	0	06	50
	115	0	09	18
	113	0	07	28
	112	0	14	70
	119	0	02	20
	120/A	0	08	45
	108	0	00	30
	69	0	06	50
	33	0	22	70
	33/P	0	08	40
	21	0	14	66
	20	0	06	50
	19	0	19	76

[No. O-11027/72/90-ONG. D. III]

का. प्रा. 2646.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सी पी एक से टी बिडु तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के लिए एतद्पाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बतते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा गैस प्राकृतिक आयोग, निर्माण और रखरखाव प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा अक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनबार्ड व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

सी. पी. एक. से टी बिडु तएपाईस लाईन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भरुच तालुका : वागरा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर.	सेंटी.
चांचवेल	878	0	39	60
	866	0	14	40

865 ए बी	0	34	80
803	0	19	20
805	0	09	60
804	0	36	00
800	0	02	40
807	0	24	00
810	0	43	20
811 ए बी	0	04	80
	0	02	40

[सं. जी-11027/73/90-ओ एन जी. डी. 3]

S.O. 2646.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from CPF to 'T' Point in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from C.P.F. to 'T' Point.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Bagra

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centi-are
Chanchwell	878	0	39	60
	866	0	14	40
	865/A/B/	0	34	80
	803	0	19	20
	805	0	09	60
	804	0	36	00
	800	0	02	40
	807	0	24	00
	810	0	43	20
	811/A/B	0	04	80
	Carr track	0	02	40

[No. O-11027/73/90-ONG.D.III]

का. प्रा. 2647.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में धुबारण से के जी जी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्पाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा (1) प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

वसने कि उस भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप, सख्त प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करनेवाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी के माफत।

धनुसूची

धुवारण से के जी जी एस तक पाईप लाईन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात

जिला : खेडा

तालुका : बोरसद

सं.	म. नं.	हे.	आर.	सं.
1	2	3	4	5
कालु	312	0	05	60
	338	0	04	55
	343	0	00	50
	359/4	0	02	59
	356	0	01	00
	353/1	0	01	00
	358/2	0	05	53
	363/1	0	02	80
	363/2 + 3	0	00	35
	365/12	0	03	57
	365/6	0	03	55
	409/6	0	05	25
	408/1	0	02	87
	408/2	0	03	15
	357/5	0	02	25
	408/3	0	01	61
	357	0	02	10
	406/1	0	01	82
	406/2	0	05	25
	गाहाबाह	0	00	83
	401/5 + 6	0	03	15
	403/1	0	00	56
	402	0	01	26
	435/1	0	01	33
	435/2	0	04	41
	434	0	02	59
	437/1	0	04	55
	437/2	0	05	60
	439/1	0	00	25
	439/2	0	00	25
	440/2	0	04	00
	441	0	03	00
	443/1	0	00	77
	442/1	0	00	56
	442/3	0	02	04
	माटे डूक	0	00	87
	127/2	0	02	00
	127/1	0	03	29
	128	0	04	31
	129/2/2	0	01	89
	130	0	06	44

1	2	3	4	—5
	150/3	0	03	92
	150/4	0	00	50
	147/3	0	08	37
	146	0	06	20
	145/2	0	01	19
	142	0	01	75
	143	0	06	30
	82/2 1/2	0	03	57
	83	0	06	83
	84	0	03	57
	82, 1	0	03	85
	डाहापार	0	00	35
	442/2	0	01	61

[सं. नं-11027/74/90-ओ एन जी. सी. III]

S.O. 2647.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Dhuvaran to KGGS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Dhuvaran to KGGS

State: Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Borsad

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Ac	Centlar
1	2	3	4	5
Kalu	342	0	05	60
	338	0	04	55
	343	0	00	50
	359/4	0	02	59
	356	0	01	00
	358/1	0	01	00
		0	02	80
	358/2	0	05	53
	363/1	0	02	80
	363/2 + 3	0	00	35
	365/12	0	03	57
	365/6	0	03	85
	409/6	0	05	25
	408/1	0	02	87
	408/2	0	03	15
	357	0	02	25
	408/3	0	01	61
	357	0	02	10

1	2	3	4	5
406/1	0	01	82	
406/2	0	05	25	
Cart track	0	00	83	
401/5+6	0	03	16	
403/1	0	00	56	
402	0	01	26	
435/1	0	01	33	
435/2	0	04	41	
434	0	02	59	
437/1	0	04	55	
437/2	0	05	60	
439/1	0	00	25	
439/2	0	00	25	
440/2	0	04	00	
441	0	03	00	
443/1	0	00	77	
442/1	0	00	56	
442/3	0	02	04	
Cart track	0	00	97	
1272	0	02	00	
1211	0	03	29	
128	0	06	37	
129/2,2	0	01	89	
130	0	06	44	
150/3	0	03	92	
150/4	0	00	50	
147/3	0	06	37	
146	0	06	30	
145/2	0	01	19	
142	0	01	7	
143	0	06	30	
82/21/2	0	03	57	
83	0	06	83	
84	0	03	57	
82/1	0	03	85	
Cart track	0	00	15	
442/2	0	01	61	

[No. O-11027/74/90-ONG.D. III]

का. भा. 2648.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में डी.एन.जी.आई. से डी.एन.जी.आई. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी जगहों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपायधन धनसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आणख्य एतदुपायधन घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाईन बिछाने के लिए आशेष मन्त्र प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा, रोड, बकौला-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की सहायता।

धनसूची

डी.एन.जी.आई. से डी.एन.जी.आई. (हिटर) तक पाइप लाईन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : बरुच तालुका : वागरा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे	अर	सेन्टी
कडोदरा	898	0	10	40
	897	0	14	56
	896	0	11	14
		0	07	80
	862	0	03	90

[नं. ओ-11027/90/90-ओ एन जी डी -III]

S.O. 2648.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from DJAK to GNBI Header in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DJAK to GNBI Header

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
KADODARA	898	0	10	40
	897	0	14	56
	896	0	11	14
	Cart track	0	07	80
	862	0	03	90

[No. O-11027/90/90-ONG. D. III]

का. भा. 2649.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में डी.एन.जी.आई. (आई. जी.एन.-21) से डी.पी.एस. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी जगहों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपायधन धनसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आणख्य एतदुपायधन घोषित किया।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट है कि यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विशिष्ट व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन एफ सी (आई जी एन-21) से ई पी एस तक पाईप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : भरुच	तालुका : वागरा		
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे	आर	सेन्टी
गंधार	322/ए/बी	01	89	93

[पं. ओ-11027/91/90-ओ.एन.जी.सी.-III]

S.O. 2649.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNFC (IGN-21) to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNFC (IGN-21) To EPS

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : VAGRA

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
GANDHAR	322/A/B	01	89	93

[No. O-11027/91/90-ONG.D.III]

का. घा. 2650.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन एफ एस (आई जी एन-43) से ई पी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एनदपावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एनद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग,

निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट है कि यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विशिष्ट व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन एफ एस (आई जी एन-43) से ई पी एस तक पाईप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : भरुच	तालुका : वागरा		
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे	आर	सेन्टी
गंधार	321	01	76	80
	322/ए/बी	01	12	45

[सं. ओ-11027/92/90-ओ.एन.जी.सी.-3]

S.O. 2650.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNFS (IGN-43) to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road; Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNFS (IGN-43) To EPS

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : VAGRA

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
GANDHAR	321	01	76	80
	322/A/B	01	12	45

[No. O-11027/92/90-ONG. D. III]

का. घा. 2651.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन सी ई (1) से ई पी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एनदपावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एनद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्त कि उक्त भूमि में हितवन्त कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा, रोड, वडोदा-9 को इन अधिनियम की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन डी ई (11) से ई पी एम तक पाइप लाईन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भरुच तालुका : वागरा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	है.	आर.	सेन्टी
मुलेर	63	02	83	04

[सं. ओ-11027/100/90-क्र. एन जी. डी.-3]

S.O. 2052 --Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNDI(II) to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Markarpura Road: Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNDI(II) to E.P.S.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Acre	Centiare
MULER	63	01	83	04

[No. O-11027/100/90-ONG.DIII]

का. अ. 1652.--यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन डी आई रोड तथा वेदोलीयम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और इस बात प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी ज़रूरतों को निखाने के लिये बिछाने के लिये आवश्यक भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन करना आवश्यक है।

अतः यह वेदोलीयम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसमें उपरोक्त अधिकार अर्जन करने का अपना आग्रह एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्त कि उक्त भूमि में हितवन्त कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा, रोड, वडोदा-9 को इन अधिनियम की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन डी ई (11) से ई पी एम तक पाइप लाईन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भरुच तालुका : वागरा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	है.	आर.	सेन्टी
अनादर	36	0	13	00
	37	0	07	28
	38	0	19	76
	39	0	09	36
	40/क	0	09	62
	40/आ	0	03	38
	76/आ	0	14	56
	102	0	10	40
	101	0	07	20
	100	0	10	40
	100	0	04	95
	100/अ	0	13	70
	112	0	10	56

[सं. ओ-11027/100/90-क्र. एन जी. डी.-3]

S.O. 2052 --Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from DJAK to GNDI(II) in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction, & Maintenance Division, Markarpura Road: Vadodara-390 009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DJAK to GNDI(II) in Gujarat

State : Gujarat District :Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Acre	Centiare
AI ADAR	30	0	13	00
	37	0	07	28
	38	0	19	76
	39	0	09	36
	40/K	0	09	62
	40/A	0	03	38
	76/A, P	0	14	56
	102	0	10	40

1	2	3	4	5	187/ए	0	22	88
	103	0	05	20	181	0	08	32
	104	0	10	40	180	0	06	76
	101	0	01	95	179	0	07	88
	106/A	0	11	70	178/बी	0	05	36
	112	0	14	56	177	0	08	32

(No. O-11027/87/90-ONG. D.III)

का. छा. 2653—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में डी जे ए के से जी एन पी आई डिटर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्तते कि उक्त भूमि में द्वाबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आश्रय सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और वेश्मना प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदरा-9 को इस अधिपूचना की तालीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर नकेगा।

और ऐसा आश्रय करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह जो कथन करेगा कि क्या यह बड़ बाढ़ता है कि उनको मुत्राई व्यक्तित्व रूप से हो या किसी विधि आवश्यकता की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

डी जे ए के से जी एन पी आई (डिटर) तक पार्स लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य: गुजरात	जिला: धरुच	तानुका: धारग		
गांव	ब्लाक सं.	हे.	आर	सेन्टी
पनीआदग	गाडा घाट	0	02	60
	251	0	07	54
	249	0	14	56
	192	0	03	94
	190	0	04	80
	191	0	01	14
	188/ए/बी	0	26	00
	185	0	07	80

(सं. आ-11027/89/90-ओ.एन.जी.सी.-3)

के. विवेकानन्द, डेस्क अधिकारी

S.O. 2653.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from DJAK to GNBT Tader in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquired that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction, & Maintenance Division, Markarpura Road; Vadodra-390 009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be hear in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DJAK to GNBI HEADER

State : Gujarat District: Bharuch Taluka : Vegra

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centi-are
Paniyadara	Cart track	0	02	60
	251	0	07	54
		0	14	56
	192	0	04	94
	190	0	03	80
	191	0	01	14
	188/A/B	0	26	00
	185	0	07	80
	187/A	0	22	88
	181	0	08	32
	180	0	06	76
	179	0	17	68
	178/P	0	35	39
	177	0	08	32
	713	0	08	32
	714	0	09	36
	713	0	09	88
	712	0	01	14
	711	0	06	50
	718	0	18	72
	708	0	17	48
	709	0	15	60

[N.O-1107/89/90-CNG. D.III]
K. VIVEKANAND, Desk Officer

ग्रामी विकास मंत्रालय

(निर्माण प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 18 सितम्बर, 1990

का. धा. 2654.—राजघाट समाधि अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 41) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) तथा (2) के साथ पठित धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 14-3-1989 की अधिसूचना संख्या 25011/7/85-निर्माण-3 के अधि-क्रमण में केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्नलिखित सदस्यों सहित राजघाट समाधि समिति का एतद्वारा पुनर्गठन करती है, नामतः—

1	2	3
1. श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी	—अध्यक्ष	
2. दिल्ली नगर निगम के महापौर	—अध्यक्ष	
3. दिल्ली प्रशासन के मुख्य सचिव	—अध्यक्ष	
4. समाधि से सम्बन्धित संयुक्त सचिव ग्रामी विकास मंत्रालय	—अध्यक्ष	
5. संयुक्त सचिव, (वित्त), ग्रामी विकास	—अध्यक्ष	

6. अध्यक्ष, गांधी स्मारक निधि	}	—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नामित गैर अधिकारी
7. श्री राम मोहन गांधी		
8. प्रो. रामजी सिंह		
9. श्री तारिफ सिंह	}	लोक सभा द्वारा निर्वाचित
10. श्री रतिलाल कालीदास वर्मा		
11. श्री आर. के. नारायणन		राज्य सभा के सदस्यों द्वारा नियुक्त

[सं. 25011 7/85-निर्माण-3]

एस. रंगनाथन, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(Works Division)

New Delhi, the 18th September, 1990

S.O. 2654.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sec. 3 read with sub-sections (1) (3) of section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951 (4 of 1951) and in pursuance of this Ministry Notification No. 35011/7/85-W3, dated 14-3-1989, the Central Government hereby re-constitutes the Rajghat Samadhi Committee with the following members, namely :

1. Shri Kamalapati Tripathi	—Chairman
2. Mayor of the Municipal Corporation	—Ex-Officio
3. Chief Secretary of the Delhi Administration	—Officials nominated by the Central Government.
4. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development (dealing with the subject)	}
5. Joint Secretary (Fin) Ministry of Urban Development.	
6. Chairman Gandhi Samadhi Nidhi	}
7. Shri Raj Mohan Gandhi	
8. Prof. Ramji Singh	
9. Shri Tariff Singh	Elected by the
10. Shri Ratilal Kalidas Verma	}
11. Shri R.K. Narayan	

[N.O. 25011/7/85-W-3]

S. RANGANATHAN, Dy. Secy.

संचार मंत्रालय

(दूरसंचार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 1990

का. धा. 2655.—यतः मेरठ टेलीफोन प्रणाली के स्थानीय क्षेत्र का परिक्षोभ करने के संबंध में भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 (iii) (2 ग) के तहत मेरठ के समाचारपत्रों में एक सार्वजनिक सूचना प्रकाशित की गयी थी जिसमें प्रभावित होने वाले सभी संभावित व्यक्तियों से उनकी आपत्तियां तथा इस संबंध में उनके सुझाव, समाचारपत्रों में सूचना प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 दिनों की अवधि के भीतर मागे गये थे ;

और यतः उपर्युक्त सूचना 8-11-89 के "दैनिक अमर उजाला" "दैनिक हमारा युग" और "दैनिक जागरण" और मेरठ में जनता के विभिन्न प्रकाशित हुई थी :

तथा जबकि उपर्युक्त सूचना पर जनता की आपत्तियाँ मँदे मुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं :

अतः अब उक्त नियमों के नियम 134 (iii) (2 ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकार का प्रयोग करते हुए महानिदेशक, दूरसंचार एतद् द्वारा यह घोषणा करने हैं कि 16-10-1990 से मेरठ टेलीफोन प्रणाली का परिणोदित-स्थानीय क्षेत्र इस प्रकार होगा :

मेरठ टेलीफोन प्रणाली-मेरठ टेलीफोन प्रणाली के स्थानीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 3. प्र. सरकार की दिनांक 11-9-87 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना सं. 2193 11-एनवी-7-21 के-7 में तथा अधिसूचित मेरठ स्थानिमूल कारपोरेशन और मेरठ कैंटोन-मेंट बोर्ड के क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाला क्षेत्र शामिल होगा; यद्यपि कि मेरठ स्थानिमूल कारपोरेशन और मेरठ कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड के बाहर रहने वाले टेलीफोन उपयोक्ता जिन्हें मेरठ टेलीफोन प्रणाली से सेवा प्रदान की जा रही हो, वे तब तक स्थानीय शुल्क देने रहेंगे जब तक वे अन्य प्रणाली के किसी भी एक्सचेंज के 5 कि.मी. के भीतर के क्षेत्र में स्थित हों और इससे बड़े हैं। अतः, जब इन क्षेत्रों को सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए कोई एक्सचेंज डोल दिया जाएगा, तब ही इन क्षेत्रों को किसी एक्सचेंज प्रणाली से जोड़ा जा सकेगा।

[नं. 3-12/86-पी एच बी]

प्रदीप कुमार, निदेशक (फोन-ई)

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Telecommunications)

New Delhi, the 19th September, 1990

S.O. 2655.—Whereas a public notice for revising the local area of Meerut Telephone System was published as required by rule 434(III)(2C) of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 in the Newspapers in circulation at Meerut, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the notice in the Newspapers;

And whereas the said notice was made available to the public on 8-11-89 in the 'Dainik Amar Ujala', 'Dainik Hamara Yug', 'Dainik Jagran' Meerut;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said notice;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 434(III)(2C) of the said Rules, the Director General Telecommunications hereby declares that with effect from 16-10-1990 the revised local area of Meerut Telephone System shall be as under;

Meerut Telephone System.—The local area of Meerut Telephone System shall cover an area falling under the jurisdiction of Meerut Municipal Corporation as notified vide U. P. Government Gazette Notification No. 2193/II-NV-7-121/K-78 dt. 11-9-87 and Meerut Cantonment Board; Provided that the telephone subscribers located outside the Meerut Municipal Corporation and Meerut Cantonment Board limits but who are served from Meerut Telephone

System shall continue to pay local tariffs as long as they are located within 5 kms of any exchange of this system and remain connected to it. However, when an exchange is opened to serve these areas, these are liable to be connected to that exchange system.

[No. 3-12/86-PHB]

PRADEEP KUMAR, Director. (Phones. E).

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली 18 सितम्बर 1990

का.आ. 2636—चलचित्र (गणपत) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 और 8 तथा चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए एवं इस दिवस पर इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 16 अगस्त, 1990 की समन्वयक अधिसूचना के अनुक्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के बम्बई महाकार पैनेल में दिनांक 9 अगस्त, 1990 में अगले आदेशों तक निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है:—

1. श्री सुशील कुमार टोडी
2. श्री जिन्निया अनंत थाकूर
3. श्रीमती सुधा डी. सोमन
4. श्री अच्युत व. बन्द्रे
5. डा. (श्रीमती) विजय वदवा
6. डा. हरिश मोहन्ती

[नं. न. 13/6/अ-एफ. (सी)]

पी. एस. अरसु, डेप्टी सचिव (सी)

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 18th September, 1990

S.O. 2656.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Cinematograph Act 1952 (37 of 1952) and rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules 1983 and in continuation to this Ministry's Notification of even number dated 16th August, 1990 on the subject, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Bombay Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with effect from 9th August, 1990 and until further orders :—

1. Shri Sushil Kumar Todi
2. Shri Zinnia Anant Thakoor
3. Smt. Sudha D. Soman
4. Shri Achyut V. Bendre
5. Dr. (Mrs.) Vijay Wadhwa
6. Dr. Harish Mohanty.

[File No. 814/6/90-F(C)]

T. S. ARASU, Deputy Secretary (C)

अभ्यन्तरिक

नई दिल्ली, 17 सितम्बर, 1990

क्र.सं. 2657 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रबन्धन में संवाद नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिनियम, 1947 के अनुबंध के प्रावधानों को प्रमाणित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की 11-9-90 की प्राप्ति हुई थी।

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 17th September, 1990

S.O. 2657.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Food Corporation of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 11-9-1990.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

I. N. Sinha, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 5 of 1990

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute, under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Food Corporation of India and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen—Sri Vijayendra Kumar the concerned workman himself.

On behalf of the employers—Sri K. S. Chahal, District Manager, FCI, Gaya.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Food

Dhanbad the 31st August, 1990

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-2202 (267)/F/89 IR (Coal-II) dated, the 11th January, 1990.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the Management of Food Corporation of India Patna by placing Sri Vijayendra Kumar under continuing suspension w.e.f. 23-3-82 till date and denying full wages and other benefits even after resumption of his duty on order dated 12-8-82 and conducting enquiry on dropped charges, is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?"

The case of the workmen is that the concerned workman Sri Vijayendra Kumar was appointed as AG III (D) in Food Corporation of India. He joined his duty on 16-7-78 at Bhagalpur. He was confirmed by the Sr. Regional Manager, Patna with effect from 16-1-79. He detected the case of misappropriation against the Asstt. Depot Superintendent Incharge, F.S.D. Bhagalpur. Thereafter the concerned workman was transferred by the management to FSD Khagaul at his request on the ground that his life was in danger at FSD Bhagalpur as he had complained against the Asstt. Depot Suptd. The concerned workman joined at FSD

Khagaul. He was placed under suspension vide order dated 23-3-82 by the then Regional Manager, FCI Patna on the ground of contemplated departmental enquiry against him. He filed a True Suit No. 32/82 in the Court of Munsiff 3rd Class against the order of suspension but on hearing his petition the injunction was refused. He filed an appeal against that order before the District Judge Patna which was numbered as Misc. Appeal No. 57/82. The District Judge stayed the operation of the order passed by the Munsiff on 9/7/82 and also stayed the operation of the suspension order dated 23-3-82 vide order dated 12-7-82. After service of the said stay order on the management, the concerned workman was again placed under suspension by Sri A. A. Faridi the then Senior Regional Manager, FCI Patna vide his order dated 14-7-82. The concerned workman again filed a petition before the District Judge Patna and thereafter vide order dated 20-8-82 the District Judge stayed the operation of the suspension order dated 14-7-82. The District Judge further initiated a proceeding for contempt of Court against the management. After service of the said stay order or the management the concerned workman was allowed to join duty by the Senior Regional Manager, FCI Patna vacating his suspension order of the concerned workman. The order of the Senior Regional Manager, FCI Patna was communicated to the concerned workman by the District Manager, FCI Patna vide his letter dated 12-8-82. Accordingly in pursuance of the said order the concerned workman joined his duty at Khagaul, FSD on 16-8-82. The District Judge vide his order dated 1-9-82 dropped the contempt proceeding against the management on the submission of the management that suspension order dated 14-7-82 was issued in misconception and confusion of facts. Subsequently the concerned workman withdrew Title Suit No. 32/82 as per discussion held with the management keeping in view that the concerned workman was allowed to join duty. The concerned workman was directed to report for duty at Gaya and accordingly reported at Gaya where he worked for 15 to 20 days but thereafter he was treated under suspension. He reported his case to the District Manager, FCI Gaya and was allowed to put his signature in the Attendance Register and was also allowed official tour to different places for which he was paid T.A. but after sometime he was again treated under suspension. Even after putting attendance and allowing official tour, the concerned workman was being paid subsistence allowance only not his full wages. The concerned workman requested the management to pay him the full pay and other allowances and to treat him on duty but the management did not pass any order.

The management had passed only 2 suspension orders dated 23-3-82 and 14-7-82 against the concerned workman. He allowed to join his duty on 12-8-82 and thereafter no other suspension order was issued against him. As he was allowed to join his duty after the order of suspension, the order of suspension came to end ones for all and at such treating the concerned workman under continued suspension was illegal and unjustified. The management did not issue any chargesheet against the concerned workman for the allegation for which he was placed under suspension on 23-3-82. FCI has its Staff Regulation, 1971 which guides the service conditions of the employees working there. According to Regulation 66(5) suspension is effective only till it is revoked or modified. If a suspension employee is allowed to work even on the basis of injunction order the previous suspension order would not revive after vacation of the injunction order. The concerned workman has been discriminated inasmuch as the pay of the concerned workman has not been revised although the pay of other employees and suspended workman have been revised with effect from 1-8-83. The management is trying their best to victimise the concerned workman by conducting enquiry on dropped charges even by the adopting unfair labour practice. The Senior Regional Manager has to seek prior approval from the Managing Director if the employee is kept under suspension beyond 6 months but in the case of the concerned workman who has been under suspension for more than 6 months, no approval from the Managing Director has been obtained and as such the suspension order is illegal on this ground also. On the above facts it has been proved that an Award be passed in favour of the concerned workman holding that the action of the management of FCI management in placing the concerned workman under continued suspension with effect from 23-3-82 onwards even after resumption of his duties vide order dated 12-2-82 and denying wages and other

consequential benefits and conducting/initiating enquiry on dropped charges vide Memorandum dated 9-8-84 is illegal and unjustified and the concerned workman should be treated on duty full back wages and other consequential benefits with effect from 23-3-82.

The case of the management is that the service condition of the employees of FCI India are regulated by the FCI Staff Regulation 1971 framed under the FCI Act. The concerned workman has concealed some facts in order to obtain an order in his favour. The concerned workman Shri Vijayendra Kumar was appointed as AG-II₁ (D) which is the lowest grade of the cadre of the post. While the concerned workman was working at Khagaul FSD he was placed under suspension vide order dated 23-3-82 on the basis of allegation regarding shortages of huge quantity of fertilizer and empty gunny bags from FSD Khagaul. The matter was reported by the District Manager, Patna. Against the said suspension order the concerned workman filed Title Suit No. 32/82 in the Court of Munsiff III Patna wherein he made a prayer for injunction which was rejected by the Munsiff. Thereafter the concerned workman filed an appeal numbered as M.sc. Appeal No. 57/82 before the District Judge Patna who stayed the operation of the order of Munsiff and further stayed the operation of the suspension order dated 23-3-82 till the disposal of the Appeal. During that time the CBI Patna also registered a separate criminal case relating to the same case in which the concerned workman was placed under suspension. The CBI case was numbered as RC Case No. 18/82 under prevention of Corruption Act and under Indian Penal Code. A copy of the said case of the CBI was made available to the FCI Management alleging commission of criminal offence by the concerned workman. Thereafter the concerned workman was again suspended vide order dated 14-7-82 on the basis of the institution of a criminal case against him. The concerned workman again filed a M.sc. Case No. 120/82 before the District Judge Patna against the suspension order dated 14-7-82 and obtained stay order against the operation of the suspension order dated 14-7-82. The FCI filed Civil Revision No. 1126 of 1982 and 1127 of 1982 before the Hon'ble Patna High Court Patna against the said order and another order of the District Judge where he had given notice as to why contempt proceeding be not started against the management for having violated the order of stay passed in Misc. Appeal No. 57/82. The Hon'ble High Court Patna suspended both the orders of the District Judge Patna and directed the Dist. Judge to dispose of Misc. Appeal No. 57/82 and Misc. Case No. 122/82 within one week. Both the M.sc. Appeals were heard by the District Judge and he dismissed both the Misc. Appeal. Thus the said order of injunction granted by the District Judge had been vacated and both the suspension orders dated 23-3-82 and 14-7-82 became operative and effective from the dates of its issue. The suspension order against the concerned workman therefore became operative with effect from 23-3-82.

With regard to continuation of enquiries on departmental proceeding against the concerned workman the management has started 2 separate proceedings against the concerned workman on 2 sets of separate allegation vide Memorandum dated 9-8-84 and 20-6-89. The enquiry on these two proceedings are in progress and have not been dropped as alleged by the concerned workman. The disciplinary authority namely the Sr. Regional Manager issued order dated 21-8-82 directing the concerned workman to continue under suspension from the date of issue of the aforesaid suspension order. The suspension case of the concerned workman and others were reviewed from time to time from the date of suspension and it was considered not appropriate to release the concerned workman from suspension as he was involved in prosecution case of CBI in which he has been subsequently convicted and sentenced to undergo R.I. for one year and has further been sentenced to pay fine of Rs. 5000 in default thereof to undergo 6 months in Special Case No. 10/82 and 11/82. The conduct of the concerned workman is not worthwhile to release him from suspension and as such he is continuing under suspension till now. It is wrong to say that the suspension order against the concerned workman has been withdrawn and revoked by the disciplinary authority. The claim of the concerned workman that he resumed duty is wrong. According to Regulation 66-5(A) suspension order made or deemed to have been made under this Regulation continued to remain in force unless it is modified or revoked by the competent authority.

The concerned workman is under suspension since before the effective date of implementation of Wage Revision i.e. prior to 1-8-83. He has also been convicted by the Special Judge Patna in 2 Criminal Case. Considering his conviction, suspension and other attending circumstances his case is under consideration regarding revision of his pay and final decision will be made on its own merit.

The two departmental enquiries on 2 separate proceedings will be held against the concerned workman and final decision will be taken after completing the enquiry on the basis of the finding of the enquiry officer. Besides the two departmental enquiries the concerned workman has also been convicted in two criminal cases of CBI and the authorities have taken action against him after conviction as per statutory provision of FCI Staff Regulation, 1971. As the concerned workman had obtained order of statusque from Munsiff Court Patna and ALC (C) Hazaribagh final action on conviction of the concerned workman was held up and now it will be decided as the order of injunction has been vacated. The management has never adopted an unfair labour practice against the concerned workman. The concerned workman has been filing case after case in order to escape from the departmental action against him. Under the FCI Headquarters circular No. 41 issued on 16-12-83 the approval of the Managing Director for continuation of suspension beyond 6 months is not required. On the above facts it is prayed by the management that the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

The points for decision in this case are :

1. Whether the action of the management of FCI Patna by placing the concerned workman Sri Vijayendra Kumar under continuous suspension with effect from 23-3-82 till date is justified.
2. Whether the action of the management in denying full wages and other benefits to the concerned workman even after resumption of his duty vide order dated 12-8-82 is legal and justified and
3. Whether the action of the management in conducting enquiry on dropped charges against the concerned workman is legal and justified ?

The workmen examined only WW-1 who is the concerned workman Vijayendra Kumar himself. The management examined no witness. The documents of the management marked Ext. M-1 to M-8 and the documents of the workmen are marked Ext. W-1 to W-21.

Point No. 1

It is the admitted case of the parties that while the concerned workman Vijayendra Kumar was working at Khagaul FSD of FCI, he was suspended vide order of suspension Ext. W-1 dated 23-3-82. The management has also got the said suspension order dated 23-3-82 marked as Ext. M-1. It will appear from Ext. W-1 that the concerned workman was suspended in contemplation of disciplinary proceeding against him under Regulation 66(i) of FCI Staff Regulation, 1971. No specific allegation appears to have been made in Ext. W-1. Ext. M-1 which is the photo copy of the suspension order dated 23-3-82 shows that the contemplated disciplinary proceeding against the concerned workman was regarding misappropriation of huge quantity of fertiliser and also shortage of empty gunny bags which reason of suspension is given at the foot of Ext. M-1. It is submitted on behalf of the concerned workman that in his copy of the suspension Ext. W-1 the reason for suspension which is stated in Ext. M-1 at the foot is not stated. It will appear on perusal of Ext. W-1 that this order is also a photo copy and its original copy with the workman has not been filed. It is quite possible that the lower portion of the order in which the reason for suspension and the note of receipt of the copy under the signature of the concerned workman has been omitted in Ext. W-1 while obtaining the photo copy of the order of suspension dated 23-3-82. It appears therefore that although the details of misappropriation of fertiliser and shortage of empty gunny bags is not stated in the suspension order the management had given an indication as to why the concerned workman was being put on suspension. Regulation 66 of the FCI Staff Regulation, 1971 deals with suspension. Regulation 66(1)(A) shows that the disciplinary authority

may place an employee under suspension where a disciplinary proceeding against him is contemplated or is pending. Thus the Staff Regulation which admittedly gives the service condition of its employee has clearly laid that an employee may be placed under suspension even when a disciplinary proceeding against him is contemplated. Thus it was not necessary for the management to give the details of the allegation for which the concerned workman was being suspended. However, in the present case the management has indicated the reasons for the suspension of the concerned workman. The management therefore was within their rights under the FCI Staff Regulation to suspend the concerned workman as a disciplinary proceeding against him was under contemplation.

Admittedly the concerned workman filed Title Suit No. 32/88 in which although he did not succeed before the Munsiff, he succeeded before the District Judge in obtaining order of injunction staying the operation of the order of suspension dated 23-3-82. It is also admitted that thereafter the concerned workman was again placed under suspension by the Senior Regional Manager, FCI Patna vide Ext. M-2 (equivalent to Ext. W-2) dated 14-7-82. It is also admitted that the concerned workman filed a petition before the District Judge Patna who vide his order dated 10-8-82 stayed the operation of the suspension order dated 14-7-82 and initiated the proceeding for contempt of Court against the management. It will appear from Ext. W-14 dated 11-8-82 that on the very next day of the order of the District Judge dated 10-8-82 the Senior Regional Manager Shri A. Faridi wrote this letter to Shri Mahaboob Ali, District Manager FCI Patna in which it is stated that consequent upon the order of Hon'ble District Judge Patna dated 11-8-1982 (it should be 10-8-82) restraining the order of the Senior Regional Manager dated 14-7-82 till the final decision of the case pending before the District Judge, Sri Faridi advised the District Manager, Patna to accept the joining report of the concerned workman at Khagaul under the jurisdiction of the District Manager, Patna. He also directed that the concerned Asstt. Depot Superintendent should be instructed accordingly and Shri Vijendra Kumar may also be notified to give his joining report. On the basis of the said letter Shri Mahaboob Ali, District Manager vide Ext. W-5 dated 12-8-82 wrote a confidential letter to the Asstt. Depot Superintendent, FSD Khagaul in which he directed that consequent upon the order of Hon'ble District Judge dated 10-8-82 and in view of Senior Regional Manager, Patna's order the Asstt. Sundt. was advised to accept the joining report of Shri Vijendra Kumar at Khagaul. Ext. W-15 is the joining report of the concerned workman V. Kumar which shows that in pursuance of the letter of the District Manager, FCI Patna dated 12-8-82 he reported for duty on 16-8-82 in the forenoon. This fact that after the order of the District Judge dated 10-8-82 he was allowed to join duty by the order of the Sr. Regional Manager, Patna and that he actually joined as ordered at FSD Khagaul on 16-8-82 is not denied. It is clear therefore that the suspension order dated 23-3-82 was revoked by the management and that the concerned workman continued working with effect from 16-8-82.

It appears from the case of the management that when they were informed of the institution of the case by the CBI against the concerned workman under prevention of corruption Act and Indian Penal Code the management again placed the concerned workman under suspension vide order dated 14-7-82. The concerned workman went in revision against the said order of suspension dated 14-7-82 before the District Judge Patna who vide his order dated 10-8-82 again stayed the operation of suspension order dated 14-7-82 and initiated the proceeding for contempt of Court against the management. The management went in revision before the Hon'ble High Court in C.R. 1126/82 and 1127/82. It is not denied by the workman that the Hon'ble High Court Patna suspended both the order of the District Judge Patna and issued directive to the District Judge to dispose of the misc. appeal No. 57/82 and Misc. Case No. 122/82 pending before him within one week. It is stated by the management at page 9 of the W/S that the District Judge heard the matter and dismissed the Misc. Appeal No. 57/82 and Misc. Case No. 122/82. It has been argued on behalf of the management that as the order of injunction staying the order of suspension dated 14-7-82 has been vacated, the suspension orders dated 23-3-82 and 14-7-82 became operative and effective from the dates of its issue. The management

has also referred to Regulation 66(5)(A) of the FCI Staff Regulation 1971 wherein it is stated that an order of suspension made or deemed to have been made under this rule was due to remain in force until it is modified or revoked by the authority competent to do so. A similar argument was made in the case of Mukum Chand Jain Vrs. Municipal Board Faizabad reported in AIR, 1959 Allahabad page 686. In page 9 of the judgement their Lordship have stated that "there is no force in the argument that the first suspension order was in existence though in abeyance and that consequently another suspension order could not be passed at all. It was said that the first suspension order would revive after the Writ Petition was disposed off. The argument is based upon an erroneous view of what is suspension. Suspension in its very nature is of a temporary duration and there can be no suspension of suspension. When a suspended servant is allowed to resume work the suspension comes to an end and comes to an end once for all. He may be suspended against but there is nothing like the suspension remaining under suspension and reviving on happening of a certain event." In view of the above it will be clear that the first suspension order dated 23-3-82 was no longer in existence and the same was revoked in as much as the concerned workman joined his duties on 16-8-82 at Khagaul F.S.D. I hold therefore that suspension order Ext. M-1 dated 23-3-82 cannot revive after the order of injunction was vacated by the District Judge.

So far the second suspension order dated 14-7-82 Ext. M-2 is concerned it appears from the evidence of WW-1 Vijayendra Kumar that even after the order of stay by the District Judge he was treated by the management on suspension and he was again put under suspension by the management with effect from 14-7-82 without revoking the previous order of suspension. On perusal of Ext. M-1 and M-2 it will appear that Ext. M-1 was in respect of suspension for misappropriation of huge quantity of fertilizer and also shortage of empty gunny bags whereas the suspension order Ext. M-2 dated 14-7-82 was in respect of the two criminal cases which were under the investigation by the CBI vide S.C. Case No. 17/82, 18/82 against the concerned workman. Thus the allegations in Ext. M-2 were not the same as the allegation in Ext. M-1 and the concerned workman was suspended vide Ext. M-2 because of the investigation of the case under the Prevention of Corruption Act and I.P.C. which falls under Regulation 66(1)(c) of the FCI Staff Regulation 1971 providing that where cases against an employee in respect of any criminal offence is under investigation, enquiry or trial, the employee may be suspended. Thus the reason for suspension under Ext. M-2 dated 14-7-82 was not the same as that of the allegation in the suspension order dated 23-3-82. The management therefore, by not suspending the concerned workman under clause 66(1)(c) of the FCI Staff Regulation, 1971 as even though the suspension order dated 23-3-82 had been passed. It is admitted that the operation of the said order of suspension dated 23-3-82 was stayed vide order of the District Judge dated 12-7-82 passed in Appeal No. 57/82.

WW-1 has stated that when the District Judge Patna issued a contempt order against the Sr. Regional Manager, Patna when he was suspended for the second time, the Sr. Regional Manager and the District Manager called him and asked him to withdraw the Title Suit No. 32/82 and thereafter the suspension order will not be effective against him. He further stated that thereafter he undertook to withdraw Title Suit No. 32/82 pending in the Court of Munsiff and joined at Gaya as directed. He has stated that at Gaya he was allowed to mark his attendance for about 15 to 16 days and thereafter he was again treated under suspension saying that he had already withdrawn Title Suit. He has stated that no other suspension order has been passed against him after 14-7-82 and no chargesheet has been submitted against him in respect of the case in which he was suspended by the management. He has stated that there was one Arvind Singh involved along with him in which he was suspended and had filed a Title Suit in which an interim order went against him. He has stated that thereafter Arvind Singh filed Misc. Appeal in the Court of District Judge Hazaribagh and in that case the management had filed verification in which it was declared that the order of suspension of Arvind Singh dated 7-1-83 and Respondent No. 4 dated 23-3-82 and 14-7-1982 stood automatically vacated from the date of issue and they were to be paid full pay and allowances from

the date of suspension. He has stated that he was Respondent No. 4 of the said Misc. Appeal No. 9/83 and the fact that the concerned workman was respondent No. 4 in that case is not denied by the management. Ext. W-16 is the photo copy of the verification filed by the District Manager, FCI Gaya dated 29-12-84. It will appear from the said verification of J. P. Verma, District Manager, FCI Gaya who had filed the verification on behalf of the Respondent No. 1 to 8 declaring that the statement made in the petition by Respondent No. 4 of which he was verifying was true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief. He further declared that the order of suspension of appellant No. 1 of 7-1-83 and Respondent No. 4 dated 23-3-83 and 14-7-82 shall stand automatically vacated from the date of their issue itself and they will be paid full pay and allowance from the date of suspension till date of joining their duties. It will thus be clear that the suspension order dated 23-3-82 and 14-7-82 stood automatically vacated from the date of their issue. Ext. W-10 is an application dated 13-9-82 written by the concerned workman to the District Manager, Patna. Wherein he has stated about his oral talk with the District Manager and WW-1 has stated about this letter in his evidence. It appears that the concerned workman had reported for duty before the District Manager Gaya on 13-2-85. Ext. W/20 dated 14-2-85 is a note of the District Manager Gaya wherein it is stated that Shri V. Kumar who has reported for duty on 13-2-85 in Gaya office is directed to proceed on tour to Koderma, FSD from 18-2-85 for some official work as discussed with the Assistant Manager. He further directed that the Asstt. Manager should release the concerned workman from 18-2-85 to proceed on tour to Koderma where he will remain till the completion of the work assigned to him. It is clear therefore that the concerned workman had joined his duty at Gaya District Office and that he was asked to proceed on tour. The management has not examined any witness or the District Manager, Gaya to deny the facts contained in Ext. W-20 and I see no reason to disbelieve the contents of Ext. W-20. Ext. W-19 is the photo copy of Attendance Register of District Office, FCI Gaya for the months of February, 1985 to May, 1985 showing that the concerned workman had reported for duty on 13-2-85 and his attendance is marked in the Attendance Register Ext. W-19 from 13-2-85 upto 10th May, 1985. The original Attendance Register has not been produced by the management to satisfy the photo copy of the Attendance Register which has been marked as Ext. W-19 in this case. It is clear therefore that the concerned workman had actually joined at Gaya in the District Office of FCI on 13-2-85 and as such the second suspension order dated 14-7-82 was revoked by the management as will appear from Ext. W-20 and the Attendance Register W-19. I have already quoted the ruling reported in AIR 1959 Allahabad page 686 while discussing on the suspension order dated 23-3-82 which I need not repeat. I hold therefore that the second order of suspension dated 14-7-82 also was no longer in operation as the concerned workman had joined his duties at Gaya District Office on 13-2-85. Thus none of the 2 suspension order dated 23-3-82 and 14-7-82 continue in force as the same was revoked and as such Regulation 66(5)(A) will not stand as bar to support the case of the management that the suspension of the concerned workman remained in operation even when the concerned workman was allowed to join his duties.

In this connection I would also refer to circular No. 41 which is marked Ext. M-8. It shows that it has been decided that henceforth no such approval of the Managing Director is required for keeping an employee under suspension beyond a period of 6 months and in all such cases the respective disciplinary authority should exercise his discretion judicially and ensure that no harassment is caused to an employee on account of such continued suspension. Prior to the circular Ext. M-8 dated 16-12-82 as will appear from Ext. M-21 dated 1-6-83 that the approval of the Managing Director was required if an employee was to continue under suspension beyond the period of 6 months. The circular Ext. M-8 delegated the said power to the Disciplinary authority to exercise his discretion for continuing the suspension beyond the period of 6 months. One thing is to be noted in this connection that the circular Ext. M-8 came into operation from 16th December, 1983 as the language of the circular shows that henceforth no approval will be required from the Managing Director and

the respective disciplinary authority would exercise his discretion if the period of suspension beyond 6 months is to be extended. So far the case or the suspension of the concerned workman is concerned the suspension order were on 23-3-82 and 14-7-82 and 6 months from the date of suspension of the concerned workman from those 2 date will be 20-9-82 and 14-1-83 when the circular Ext. M-8 was not in operation. Thus according to the previous regulation the Managing Director was the appropriate authority to pass the order of extension of the suspension order beyond 6 months which has not been complied in this case. This fact also will show that as there was no approval of the Managing Director for extending the period of suspension of the concerned workman beyond 6 months, the suspension order had its own death after 6 months of the order of suspension.

The first suspension order Ext. W-1 is dated 23-3-82. As discussed earlier Ext. W-14 dated 11-8-82 shows that the District Manager, FCI Patna was advised to accept the joining report of the concerned workman at Khagaul and thereafter the District Manager vide Ext. W-5 dated 12-8-82 advised the Asstt. Depot Supdt., F.S.D. Khagaul to accept the joining report of the concerned workman at Khagaul. Ext. W-15 shows that the concerned workman reported for duty at Khagaul FSD on 16-8-82 in pursuance of the letter of the District Manager Ext. W-5. Thus the concerned workman joined his duties on 16-8-1982 and thereafter the suspension order Ext. W-1 dated 23-3-82 was no longer in operation against the concerned workman. I hold therefore that the suspension order against the concerned workman dated 23-3-82 was revoked by the Manager.

However, it will appear that in the meantime the management issued another suspension order Ext. W-2 dated 14-7-82 on the ground that a criminal case was under investigation against him by the CBI. The concerned workman therefore was again put under suspension with effect from 14-7-82 in respect of the charge contained in Ext. W-2. Ext. W-20 shows that the concerned workman again reported for duty on 13-2-85 in the office of the District Manager, Gaya and he was given tour duty and also marked attendance in the District Office, Gaya. Thus the suspension order Ext. W-2 was also no longer in operation against the concerned workman with effect from 13-2-85. As the concerned workman was already suspended vide Ext. W-2 vide order dated 14-7-82, his joining the duty at F.S.D. Khagaul on 16-9-1988 was during the period of his suspension Ext. W-2 dated 14-7-82. In this view of the matter although his suspension order Ext. W-1 was revoked, he was again put under suspension from 14-7-82. Thus he continued under suspension vide Ext. W-2 dated 14-7-82 although his suspension order Ext. W-1 dated 23-3-82 was revoked on 16-8-82. 6 months from the order of suspension Ext. W-2 dated 14-7-82 will be 14-1-83. Admittedly no approval was taken for extending the period of suspension in respect of the suspension order Ext. W/1 dated 23-3-82 was revoked on 16-8-82. 6 months from the date of suspension of the concerned workman vide the two orders of the suspension. In any case, the concerned workman was no longer on suspension after 14-1-83 in as much as the management did not get the approval of the Managing Director or any authority extending the period of the suspension of the concerned workman after the expiry of the period of 6 months from the two orders of suspension. Taking the above facts into consideration, there was no suspension order against the concerned workman after 14-1-83. It will also appear from the verification Ext. W-16 that the order of suspension of the concerned workman dated 23-3-82 and 14-7-82 stood vacated from the date of their issue and he was to be paid full pay and allowances from the date of suspension till the date of joining of their duties. In this view of the matter it is clear that the management had agreed that there was no effective suspension order against the concerned workman from the very date of the two orders of suspension passed against him.

Thus finally we have to conclude that the suspension order against the concerned workman vide Ext. W-1 and W-2 was no longer in force from the very date of the orders of suspension passed by the management dated 23-3-82 and 14-7-82. Taking all the facts into consideration I held that the action of the management of FCI by placing the concerned workman on suspension passed by the management dated 23-3-82 & 14-7-82. Tal. effect from 23-3-82 till date is not justified.

Point No. 2

In view of my finding on point No. 1, I further hold that the action of the management in denying full wages and other benefits to the concerned workman even after the revocation of the two suspension orders is not legal and justified. It has been submitted on behalf of the workman that even his pay has not been revised by the management with effect from 1-8-83 although all the staff of FCI have drawn their arrears but the pay scale of the concerned workman has not been revised. The management stated that as the matter regarding his suspension and punishment in the CBI case is pending consideration, the salary of the concerned workman has not been revised under the revised pay scale of the FCI. There is no ground for not revising the pay scale of the workman as he was put on suspension. The management was bound to fix his pay in the revised scale from the date it came into force in respect of the other workman of FCI. The management has shown no rule or order to show that pay of an employee of FCI cannot be revised during the period of his suspension. I hold therefore that the management must revise the pay scale of the concerned workman from the date other workman of the FCI have been allowed revised pay scales.

I hold that the action of the management in denying revised full wages and other benefits to the concerned workman even after revocation of the suspension order and resumption of his duties is not legal and justified.

Point No. 3

The case of the concerned workman is that the charges against him have been dropped by the management and as such the action of the management in conducting enquiry on dropped charges against him is not legal and justified. There is actually no order of the management showing that the charges in respect of which the management is proposing to enquire has been dropped. The concerned workman has based his claim of dropping of the charges on the basis of Ext. W-17 which is said to be a verification by the District Manager, FCI Gava dated 20-10-84. It is said by the workman that this verification Ext. W-17 was filed before the Addl. District Judge, III Hazaribagh in Misc. Appeal No. 9 of 1983 in which Arvind Singh was the appellant and the concerned workman was respondent No. 4 along with other officers of FCI. It does not appear from the verification that it was filed in the said Misc. Appeal. The workmen have not filed any order of the Court of Addl. District Judge Hazaribagh as to what order was passed on the said verification. It appears from the verification Ext. W-17 that the sanction order for prosecution of R.C. 17/82 dated 28-12-82, 18/82 dated 5-2-83 and Memorandum dated 9-8-84 shall stand cancelled unconditionally as the charges are based on non-existent and wrong fact. So far memorandum dated 9-8-84 is concerned, the same has not been filed and the Tribunal is not in a position to know as to what is contained in the memorandum dated 9-8-84. The other case which has been referred to in Ext. W-17 is about the sanction order for prosecution of the cases dated 28-11-82 and 5-2-83. The management has already filed Ext. M-7 which is certified copy of judgement dated 7-10-86 passed by the Special Judge in respect of a case under the Prevention of Corruption Act against the concerned workman and others. If the sanction order for prosecution of that case which has already been decided vide Ext. M-7 is concerned, there is now no question of its sanction order for prosecution and its cancellation. Thus the verification Ext. W-17 does not stand in the way of the domestic enquiry being held against the concerned workman in respect of Ext. W-1 and W-2. If the concerned workman is being departmentally proceeded in respect of some other allegations than stated in Ext. W-1 and W-2, the management cannot be prevented from proceeding in the domestic enquiry unless specifically cancelled by the management. It has been submitted on behalf of the management that after the conviction of the concerned workman vide Ext. M-7 the management will be holding domestic enquiry whether the concerned workman can be dismissed from service on account of his conviction and sentence of one year imprisonment with fine as passed in Ext. M-7. The said matter is subsequent event and the management cannot be prevented from proceeding in the matter. Even if it be held that the facts stated in the verification Ext. W-16 and W-17

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were binding on the management, as those two verifications are dated prior to the judgement of the criminal case Ext. M-7 dated 7-10-86 it cannot stop the management from proceeding in domestic enquiry which is of a subsequent date.

The verification Ext. W-16 declares that the order of suspension of the concerned workman vide order dated 23-3-82 and 14-7-82 stood automatically vacated from the date of their issue and they will be paid full pay and allowances from the date of suspension till date of joining their duties does not prevent the management from proceeding in the domestic enquiry in respect of the said two charges. It is further stated that any other charges alleged to have been levelled from the date of appointment till the date of verification are dropped and the concerned workman stands exonerated. The power of dropping the charges vest in the appointing authority and there is no evidence that the appointing authority had dropped any of the charges levelled against the concerned workman.

In view of the discussion made above I hold that the charges relating to the enquiry proceeding against the concerned workman has not been dropped by the management in authority and as such it appears that the action of the management in conducting enquiry into the charges against the concerned workman is legal and justified.

In the result, I hold that the action of the management of FCI, Patna is not justified in placing the concerned workman Vijayendra Kumar under continuous suspension with effect from 23-3-82 and denying full wages and other benefits even after resumption of his duties. I further hold that the action of the management of FCI in conducting enquiry into the charges against the concerned workman is legal and justified. The management is directed not to treat the concerned workman under suspension with effect from 23-3-82 onwards and should allow him to join his duties and pay him his full wages and other benefits with effect from 23-3-82 after revising his pay scale of the FCI from the date from which other workmen of FCI have been given their arrears of wages after revision of the pay scales. The management is directed to allow the concerned workman to join his duty within one month from the date of publication of the Award and the arrears of pay as indicated above should be paid to the concerned workman within 2 months from the date of publication of the Award.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-22012(267)/F/89-IR (Coal-II)]

RAJA LAL, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 सितम्बर, 1990

का.अ. 2658 — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्तर्गत, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधक के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अन्तर्गत में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचवट को प्रकाशित करती है; जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-9-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 17th September, 1990

S.O. 2658.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 17-9-90.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI ARJAN DEV PRESIDING OFFICER
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
PANDU NAGAR DEOKI PALACE ROAD, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 12 of 1989

In the matter of dispute between:

Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Bank Employees Congress
Unit Shahbad, Rampur.

AND

The Manager Administration, Bhartiya State Bank Region II, Civil Lines, Bareilly.

AWARD

1. The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, vide its notification No. L-12012/97/88-D-3(A) dt. nil has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:

KYA BHARTIYA STATE BANK KE PRABANDHAKO KA SHRI JAGAT SINGH NEGI KO GRISHM KALIN WARDI JO APRIL 82 MEN DEI THI NA DENA NYAYOCHIT HAI? YADI NAHI TO SAMBANDHIT KARAMKAR KIS ANOTOSH KA ADHIKARI HAI?

KYA BHARTIYA STATE BANK BAREILLY KE PRABANDHAKO KA SHRI JAGAT SINGH NEGI KO SAMBANDHIT KARYA NA DE KAR CYCLE BHATTA NA DENA NYAYOCHIT HAI? YADI NAHI TO WAH KIS ANUTOSH KA HAQDAR HAI?

2. The instant case was taken up for cross examination of the workman on 10-5-90, when the workman did not turn up. On the said date it was ordered that a notice be sent to the workman fixing 28-6-90. On 28-6-90 the workman appeared but the cross examination of the workman could not over on account of the fact that the notice was sent to the Union which raised the dispute and not to the workman whereas it ought to have been sent to the workman as he himself appearing in the case. As such one more opportunity was given to him for his cross examination and 27-8-90 was fixed in the case. From the order sheet it appears that he put his initials on the order sheet in token of having come to know about the next date, in the case. On 27-8-90 he did not turn up despite having full knowledge about the date and purpose of the case.

3. Thus from the above, it appears that neither the Union nor the workman himself is interested in prosecuting the case otherwise he should have presented before the Tribunal for his cross examination. As such a no claim award is given in the case against the workman/Union.

4. Reference is answered accordingly.

ARJAN DEV, Presiding Officer
[No. L-12012/97/88-D.III(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 18 सितम्बर, 1990

का.आ. 2659—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रिय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ पटियाला के प्रबंधक के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रिय सरकार औद्योगिक अधि-करण व श्रम न्यायालय चण्डीगढ़ के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रिय सरकार को 17 सितम्बर, 1990 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 18th September, 1990

S.O. 2659.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial-Cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Patiala and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 17-9-90.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI ARVIND KUMAR, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH

Case No. I.D. 104/87

Employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Patiala.

AND

Their workman—Kasturi Lal
For the workman—Shri R.L. Chopra.
For the management—Shri N. K. Zakhmi.

INDUSTRY : Banking. STATE : Punjab.

AWARD

Central Govt. vide Gazette notification No. L-12012/325/86-D.II(A) dated 3rd December 1987 issued U/S 10(1)(d) of Industrial Disputes Act 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for decision on a dispute raised by Shri Kasturi Lal :

“Whether the action of the management of State Bank of Patiala, is justified in declaring the services of Shri Kasturi Lal Cashier-cum-Clerk as abandoned because he availed long unauthorised leave? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?”

2. Present case was taken up at Lok Adalat today. The parties have amicably settled the dispute. Shri P. P. Tandon Industrial Relation Officer appearing on behalf of the management has stated that Kasturi Lal has offered re-employment from the date of his joining latest by 1st August 1990. His salary will be fixed by giving four increments earned by him during the previous employment from 1972 to 1976 and in addition he will also be given four more increments without any arrears in this regard. He has also stated that workman has to forgo his claim for back wages and other monetary benefits in this regard and also forgo any claim of seniority and continuity of service and other service benefits except seniority for the period he had already served.

Kasturi Lal workman has accepted this offer of re-employment offered by the management on the terms and conditions stated above.

3. In view of this statement that parties have settled the dispute and the workman has approved the offer made by the management thus a no dispute award is returned. Chandigarh.

12-7-90.

ARVIND KUMAR, Presiding Officer
[No. L-12012/324/86-D.II(A)]
S. C. SHARMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 सितम्बर, 1990

का.आ. 2660.—कार्जकारी अविष्य निधि एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 17 की उपधारा 4 के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार मसर्स बम्बई वायर रोप्स लि. बम्बई को इस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या एस-35014(7)/72 दिनांक 1-8-72 द्वारा दी गई छूट को तत्काल प्रभावी रूप से विखण्डित करती है।

[संख्या एस-35017(1)89 सं.सु.-2]

ए.के. भट्टराई, अव्वर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th September, 1990

S.O. 2660.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Central Government hereby rescinds with immediate effect the exemption granted to M/s. Bombay Wire Ropes Limited, Bombay vide Notification No. S-35014(7)/72-P.F. II, dated 1-8-1972.

[No. S-35017(1)/89-SS.II]

A. K. BHATTARAI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 सितम्बर, 1990

का.प्र. 2661.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर रेलवे, प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, बिल्ली के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-9-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 18th September, 1990

S.O. 2661.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Northern Rly. Printing Press, Delhi and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 13-9-90.

BEFORE SHRI GANPATI SHARMA : PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL

TRIBUNAL NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 17/86

In the matter of dispute between:
Shri Ram Kishan Chageman, Gr. B.,
Northern Railway Press Shakurbasti, Delhi,
Represented by Uttar Railway Karamchahi Union.

Versus

1. The Supdt., Printing & Stationery,
Northern Railway, Printing Press,
Shakurbasti, Delhi.
2. The C.P.O. Northern Railway,
Baroda House, New Delhi.
3. The G.M. Northern Railway,
Baroda House, New Delhi.

APPEARANCES :

Shri Partap Rai for the workman.
Shri Anis Ahmed for the Management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-41011(6)/85-D.II.B dated 9-12-85 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the Supdt. Printing & Stationery Northern Railway, Printing Press, Shakurbasti, Delhi and G.M.(P), M/Rly, Baroda House, New Delhi in giving seniority to Shri Vishnu Dutt over Shri Ram Kishan SHM, Printing Press, Shakurbasti is justified? If not, to what relief Sh. Ram Kishan SHM entitled?"

2. Brief facts of the case are that Sh. Ram Kishan workman was an employee of the Printing Press, Northern Railway Shakurbasti and was initially appointed as Khalasi in Gr. 70-85 (A.S.) on 1-12-48. He got promotion as bademan Gr. 75-110 on 23-1-62 and thereafter promoted as skilled fitter in gr. 110-180 in 1964 and now working as chageman 'B' grade in the same establishment. Mathura Dass who was appointed as Khalasi under Deputy Controller of Stores in Gr. 70-85 on 3-6-52 was posted as Inkman Gr. 70-85 on 19-6-58. He was reposted in the workshop as Basic Tradesman in gr. 75-110 on 1-4-61. He was further posted as Junior Roller-Caster in Gr. 75-110 and ex-cadre post by passing all the rules in connection with the posting & Promotion in this connection and was promoted as Roller-caster in Gr. 110-180 on 16-5-64. Mr. Dass was again promoted as Mechanic (Ex cadre) in Gr. 130-212 on 1-12-66. Shri Ram Kishan applicant who was eligible candidate for the promotion of Mechanic Gr. 130-212 being a fitter protested

and represented against the posting, promotion and permission to Mathura Dass for appearing in the test of C & W after Grade 110-180 although such fitter's post of the unit as per Mathura Dass was ex-cadre and was working as Roller-Caster.

3. Some posts in the same, sanctioned Indian categories of staff were sanctioned for the additional work to be done in the day and night shifts during 1964 in the Rly. Printing Press, Shakurbasti one of which a certain percentage was to be reserved directly as such an employment notice No. 22-2,661-Pt. dated 21-1-64 was advertised, but the recruitment was postponed. The night shift in the Printing Press has already started after promoting departmental staff and cannot employing more staff. Meanwhile the C.P.O. Northern Railway was asked by the Supdt. Printing and Stationery, S. S. S. Chakrabarti to fill up some of the posts of direct recruitment mode by Provisional Departmental promotions, after having the prescribed trade tests. The proposal was accepted as a purely temporary measure with the condition of further decision by Railway Board on the subject. Shri Manohar Lal and Santokh Singh both working in Govt. Stores Depot, Shakurbasti, Delhi were asked and Manohar Lal was posted in the press being considered suitable. His action according to the workman was not according to Rules. The railway board issued directions and claimed not to reverse the promotions already made under the then existing orders and the orders about direct recruitment already issued by them on 29-1-65. Shri Manohar Lal was reverted back to his maternal issuer (stores) cadre post in the year 1967 and Shri Ramesh Chand was posted to officiate as skilled fitter in his place.

4. In 1966 a Trade Test for filling up the post in scale 120-212 was held on 10-9-66 and Vishnu Dutt and Ashok Singh Adjuwana was allowed to appear in the trade test alongwith other staff of Press ignoring all the provisions. But they could not qualify and no result was declared. Vishnu Dutt Fitter from Jagadhari Unit presented himself in the Railway Printing Press, Shakurbasti 10-11-67 and was placed senior to Ram Kishan who was already working in that grade since 1964. It was this action of the Management which has been challenged by Ram Kishan Making Vishnu Dutt senior to him. Vishnu Dutt was transferred vide Works Manager Jagadhari letter No. 220/1243/EV/rt-1/930E/3/1/EV dated 15-6-67 which reads as under :—

"With immediate effect Sh. Vishnu Dutt Hy. S. K. Fitter Gr. II of Grade 120-212 T. No. 124 workshop Ghaziabad is reverted as SK Fitter on Rs. 163 at his own request and transferred under Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Northern Railway, Shakurbasti, Delhi."

Thereafter difference orders were passed directing Vishnu Dutt to appear in some test in the statement of claim. The workman has given the details quoting different Rules but the main contention of the workman was that Vishnu Dutt could not be put senior to him and it was a gross violation of precedents invogue and neglect of different rules and provisions of Indian Railway establishment Manual. Since the appointment to the Printing Press Shakurbasti was at the request of Vishnu Dutt so under rules he could not be made senior to the workman.

5. On these grounds after considering the matter the reference was made for adjudication to this court.

6. The railway management in its written statement alleged that Shri Vishnu Dutt was transferred to Railway Printing Press after reversion on his own request in the scale of 110-180 and not in the scale 130-212 and the fixation of seniority was made according to the rules and the workman was not entitled to any relief as claimed by him.

7. I have heard the ld. representative for the parties and have gone through the record produced. The workman himself appeared as WW1 while the Management produced G. L. Patra MW1 to support their case. The main dispute between the parties before me as pointed out by their respective representative was that the transfer of Vishnu Dutt

was in the interest of Administration or at his request. If the appointment of Vishnu Dutt was at his own request then he could not be made senior to the senior most person working there. It is not disputed that both the Units i.e. Shakur-basti Printing Press and Jagdish Workshop were two different units. The allegation of the workman is that transfer of Vishnu Dutt was made at his request and not in the interest of Administration for that purpose he has referred to his own statement. He has also referred to Ex. M-5 vide skilled fitter at his own request and transferred under Superintendent Printing and Stationery, Northern Railway Shakur Basti. He has further referred to Rule 312 of I.R.E.M. Chapter III of Non-Gazetted Railway Servants which runs as under :—

“Rule 312.—Transfer on request—the seniority of Rly. Servant transferred at their own request from one Rly. to another should be allotted below that of the existing confirmed & offering Railway servants in the relevant grade in the promotion ground in the new establishment irrespective of the date of confirmation or length of offering service of the transferred Railway servant.”

8. The representative for the Management on the other side has referred to an order dated 20-11-67 sl. No. 12 ‘B’ in which it is stated that the transfer of Vishnu Dutt is in the interest of Administration and not at his request and his seniority may be fixed accordingly. Whenever any transfer is made in the interest of Administration the seniority rule 311 would be applicable and the seniority of Vishnu Dutt in his case has been regulated by rule 311 of I.R.E.M. Chapter III.

9. On hearing the representative for the parties the only point for determination which emerged before me was as to whether his transfer was at his request or in the interest of Administration. The Management was directed to produce the original letter vide which his transfer was effected. That was never produced and even a perusal of the W.S. filed by the Management does not show that the transfer was in the Administrative Interest. It simply alleges that he was transferred in the Administrative interest and his seniority was correctly assigned according to rule 311 of the Establishment Manual. The Management even during the stage of arguments was directed to produce the order and produce the original application of Vishnu Dutt but the Management failed to produce the same. From the documents and the evidence produced it appears that some case was pending against Vishnu Dutt in his own workshop of Jagadhri where some action was being taken against him and he opted for demotion from the post of highly skilled fitter. Though the original request of Sh. Vishnu Dutt has not been brought on record which cannot be believed to have been misplaced. I am of the view that Sh. Vishnu Dutt was transferred from the Jagadhri Workshop to the Printing Press at his own request and not in the interest of Administration. The notice Ex. M15 clearly shows that from highly skilled fitter he was reverted as skilled fitter at his own request and transferred under Printing & Stationery, Northern Railway, Shakur Basti. There was no question of any Administrative ground taken as ground for transfer and I, therefore, hold that the seniority given to him according to rule 311 of the Manual was not justified and his seniority was required to be fixed under rule 312 of the relevant rules referred above. I, therefore, order that the seniority of Ram Kishan and Vishnu Dutt be fixed according to rule 312 of the Railway Establishment Manual. This reference stands disposed of accordingly.

31st May, 1990.

GANPATI SHARMA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-41011/6/85-D.II(B)(Pt.)]

K. V. B. UNNY, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 सितम्बर, 1990

का.पा. 2662—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बैंक के

प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण सम्बन्धी के पंचाट को प्रभावित करता है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-9-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 18th September, 1990

S.O. 2662.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Dena Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 11th September, 1990.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, BOMBAY

PRESENT:

Shri P. D. Apshankar, Presiding Officer.
Reference No. CGIT-2/25 of 1989

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to Management of Dena Bank,

AND

Their Workman.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers—Shri Govind R. Nevrekar, Chief Manager (Personnel).

For the workman—No appearance.

INDUSTRY : Banking. STATE : Maharashtra.
Bombay, the 27th August, 1990

AWARD

The Central Government by their Order No. L-12012/10/89-D.II(A) dated 8th August, 1989 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:—

“Whether the action of the management of Dena Bank in dismissing from service Shri B. V. Kalambar is justified, If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. The Senior Manager, Personnel filed his written statement (Ex. 2) in support of the action in question taken by the Bank management.

3. The workman was duly served with the notice of the present reference. He had appeared before the Tribunal in person on 19th September, 1989 and his representative appeared on 28th March, 1990. The reference was received by this Tribunal on 14th August, 1989 and since then the matter was adjourned from time to time to enable the workman or his Union to file their statement of claim. However, no statement of claim was filed by either of them. Therefore, the management was directed to prove its case. Accordingly the Chief Manager (Personnel), Shri Govind R. Nevrekar filed his affidavit (Ex. 4) in support of the action taken by the Bank management against the workman Shri B. V. Kelembekar. As the workman and his representative remained absent, what is stated by the Chief Manager (Personnel), Dena Bank in support of the action taken by the Bank has gone unchallenged. In substance the Chief Manager (Personnel) stated thus:—

“That while the workman Shri B. V. Kelembekar was working in the subordinate cadre at our Bombay City Regional Office he stole draft No. 468689 dated 7th January, 1985 for Rs. 1997 favouring Dena Bank and issued by Canara Bank, Bhawani being the proceeds of DBC No. 2568 dated 22nd December, 1984 for Rs. 2000 Account M/s. National Dye Chem sent in collection by our Ballard Estate branch. Since our Ballard Estate Branch

did not receive the draft in question, on enquiry it came to light that the workman had deposited the said draft in his S.B. account No. 5021 at the Tardeo branch of Rajapur Taluka, Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd. The amount of the draft was, however, not credited to his account as the misconduct came to light by them.

The workman again caused theft of pay slip No. 1239880 dated 28th December, 1984 for Rs. 222 favouring M/s. National Automobiles Pvt. Ltd. and prepared by our Bombay City Regional Office. He again tried to deposit the same in his SB account No. 27843 with the Bank's Main Office on 1st February, 1985 which however was detected and not credited. He thereafter attempted to deposit the same in his SB a/c No. 3287 with the Bank's Princess Street branch on 21st February, 1985 by tampering/putting up wrong endorsements when again the same was detected and the matter was reported to our City Regional Office.

The workman had also on 20th February, 1985 tampered with Bank's muster roll and on the same day at about 12.30 p.m. entered the cabin of Asstt. Regional Manager and the Regional Manager and abused them shouting "Shri Asher Ko Akal Nahin."

"He was therefore issued with charge sheet dated 9th March, 1985 wherein the following charges were levelled against him:

- (a) Theft of Bank's Property;
- (b) Committing fraud on the Bank;
- (c) Tampering with Bank's record;
- (d) Willful insubordination or disobedience of any lawful and reasonable order of the Management or of a superior; and
- (e) Doing any act prejudicial to the interest of the Bank, involving or likely to involve the Bank in financial loss."

"At the departmental enquiry the workman was given every opportunity and it was conducted freely and fairly in compliance with the principles of natural justice. On conclusion of the same the Enquiry Officer held the workman guilty of all the charges levelled against him and the Regional Manager, Bombay City, the Disciplinary Authority concurred with the findings of the Enquiry Officer and after rendering personal hearing imposed the punishment of 'Dismissal without notice from the services of the Bank' on the workman vide order dated 21st August, 1986."

"That the workman being aggrieved preferred departmental appeal when again the Appellate Authority finding no reason to interfere with the decision of the Disciplinary Authority confirmed the punishment of 'Dismissal' imposed on the workman by the Disciplinary Authority."

4. I find that the misconduct committed by the said workman is quite serious and he deserved the punishment of dismissal from service of the Bank. Therefore, the action taken by the Bank management is quite just and proper.

5. The following Award is therefore passed.

AWARD

The action of the management of Dena Bank in dismissing from service Shri B. V. Kelambekar is justified.
The parties to bear their own costs of this Reference.

P. D. APSHANKAR, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-12012/10/89-D.II(A)]

दई दिल्ली, 18 सितम्बर, 1990

का. अ. 2663- औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार इलाहाबाद बैंक के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबंध निम्नलिखित और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करता है. जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-8-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 18th September, 1990

S.O. 2663.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Allahabad Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 31-8-90.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GANPATI SHARMA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 76/84

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Ram Babu Sharma, C/o Shri Budhi Ram Sharma,
Allahabad Bank, Delhi Gate, Ghaziabad.

Versus

The Dy. General Manager, Allahabad Bank, Zonal Officer, Hazrat Ganj, Lucknow.

APPEARANCES :

Shri T. C. Gupta—for the workman.

Shri M. K. Verma—for the Management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-12012/109/84-D.IIA dated 6-12-84 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Allahabad Bank, in terminating the services of Shri Ram Babu Sharma, sub-staff from October, 1979 while retaining his juniors in the service and not considering him for further employment when subsequently recruiting fresh hands, is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. The brief facts of this case are that Shri Ram Babu Sharma, the workman concerned initially joined Allahabad Bank as a temporary peon in June 1976 at Delhi Gate, Ghaziabad Branch. He was further given temporary employment at the same branch and at two other branches at Ghaziabad from time to time. No employment was given to the workman after October, 1979. According to the workman he had worked for 303 days during the year 1976 to 1979 though the actual days of working comes to 293 days. The services of the workman were terminated in October, 1979 while officials junior to him were retained. Since the workman had completed more than 240 days so he was entitled to regular employment as was done in the case of other employees who had completed the same period.

3. The management on the other hand alleged that there was inordinate delay in moving the matter on behalf of the workman. However, the main point urged by the management was that the workman had not worked for 240 days during any 12 calendar months. Since this requirement of law was not fulfilled so he was not entitled to any regular employment.

4. The workman appeared himself as WW1 and Shri Rajinder Prakash Garg MW1 on behalf of the Management. I have heard representative for the parties and have gone through the record. During the course of arguments when confronted with the record the representative for the workman conceded that the workman as per record has not been able to prove that he worked for 240 days continuously during the period of any 12 calendar months. He has further conceded that since it is requirement of law the workman was not entitled to be given regular employment. However, the representative for the management accepted the demand of the workman representative that in case any further recruitment of peons is made this workman shall also be called for test/interview if any and shall be considered for this post as and when it occurs. I, therefore, while holding that the termination of the services of the workman was justified by the management direct that in case of any further recruitment in this category of employees, the workman shall be considered by the management and shall be called for interview/test if any as per rules. Parties are left to bear their own costs of this dispute.

Dated : 1-8-90.

GANPATI SHARMA, Presiding Officer:

[No. L-12012/109/84-D.II(A)]

V K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 सितम्बर, 1990

का.का. 2664- औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भर्तम बी.सी. सी. एल की लेखद्वारा कोलियरी के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में न्यायिकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिनियम, (सं. 1) धनबाद के पंचांग को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-9-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 18th September, 1990

S.O. 2664.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad (No. 1), as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Laikdih Deep Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 10-9-90.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of

the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 140 of 1988

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Management of Laikdih Deep Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Mitra, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers: Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

For the Workmen: Shri M. K. Sengupta, Advocate.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dated, the 30th August, 1990

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/126/88-D.II(A)/D-IV(A), dated, the 31st October, 1988, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of sub-section (2-A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:

"Whether the demand of the union for Technical Grade 'B' for Subrata Das, Bhatta Supervisor, Laikdih Deep Colliery, Chanch-Victoria Area No. XII of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. with effect from 13-2-1979 is justified? If so, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?"

2. The case of the sponsoring union, namely, Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, as disclosed in the written statement submitted on behalf of the workman is that Subrata Das, the concerned workman was originally posted at Bhagaband Colliery in 1971. He was transferred to Laikdih Deep Colliery on 13-10-80. He was getting the salary equivalent to Technical Grade 'D' as Bhatta Supervisor in 1974. He has been praying for higher grade from time to time, but that was not conceded to. With his transfer to Laikdih Deep Colliery his work load became much higher but he was not granted any increase in his remuneration nor was he given any incentive. He, however, continued praying for higher grade and pay scale with retrospective effect. Sometime in 1986 when the management of Laikdih Deep Colliery found that he would not relent nor would he give up his claim for Technical Grade 'B', it obtained the grade and pay structure of Hard Coke employees from another colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd., namely, Sendra Bansjora Colliery which corroborated that Bhatta Supervisors are in Technical Grade 'B'. The grade and pay structure as clarified by the Sendra Bansjora Colliery is followed in other collieries too. For example, S/Shri Surajdeo Singh and S. P. Singh, Bhatta Supervisor of Damoda Colliery and Kooridih Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. respectively are also in Technical Grade 'B', but the workmen concerned has been kept in Technical Grade 'D'. Anyway, even if clarification and recommendation of the colliery management for allowing the workman concerned Technical Grade 'B', the Area management did not concede to it. It is alleged that this is a case of flagrant discrimination because when the Bhatta Supervisors in other B.C.C.I.'s collieries have been given Technical Grade 'B', the workman concerned, working as Bhatta Supervisor is not getting Technical Grade 'B' though he has got the same qualifications as the other Bhatta Supervisors have. The union tried to settle the issue with the management, but no settlement was possible due to unrealistic and adamant attitude of the management. In the circumstances, the union has prayed that its demand for Technical Grade 'B' to the workmen concerned with retrospective effect from 1974 is justified.

3. The case of the management of Laikdih Deep Colliery, as disclosed in the written statement submitted by the management, details apart, is as follows:

The present reference is not maintainable. The concerned workman was transferred to Laikdih Deep Colliery of Chanch-Victoria Area (No. XII) in October, 1980 as Bhatta Supervisor and was fixed in Technical and Supervisory Grade 'D' taking into consideration his then existing condition of service at the time of his transfer from Bhagaband Colliery. The Coke Bhatta of Laikdih Deep Colliery was closed for many years and reopened in December, 1985. During the above period the concerned workman was put on alternative job because of closure of Coke Bhatta. As soon as Coke Bhatta was reopened in December, 1985 he was posted back as Bhatta Supervisor to look after the Hard Coke Oven. His case was considered for promotion in 1986 and he was promoted from Technical and Supervisory Grade 'D' to Grade 'C' with effect from 22-5-1986. As he had not yet completed minimum three years experience in Grade 'C', his case for promotion from Grade 'C' to Grade 'B' could not be considered. Supervisory personnels are placed in non-Technical Clerical Grade III to Special Grade or Technical Grade 'D' to Technical Grade 'A' depending upon the nature and quality of supervision, extent of control exercise by a supervisor over the workmen and extent of responsibility shouldered by him. There exists cadre scheme for different

trades, but there exists no cadre scheme for Bhatta Supervisor and they are promoted according to individual merits. Bhatta Supervisors remain in clerical grade so long as he supervises the workmen employed in the Coke Oven Plant and entire technical job is supervised and controlled by Asst. Manager or Foreman-in-charge. After he acquires skill and technical knowledge, he is considered for his conversion to Technical and Supervisory Grade 'D' or 'C' as the case may be. In the course of years he is promoted from Grade 'D' to Grade 'C' and from Grade 'C' to Grade 'B' on the basis of his merit. Thus, a Bhatta Supervisor may be placed in any grade from Grade 'D' to Grade 'B' or from Grade III to Grade I. The concerned workman has been given proper grade appropriate to his merit, and he cannot claim Grade 'B' on the basis that his designation is Bhatta Supervisor.

4. In rejoinder to the written statement of the management, the sponsoring union has stated that the concerned workman has been representing for his proper placement in fixation of his grade and scale of pay in Grade 'B', since he was earlier employed at Bhagaband Colliery as Bhatta Supervisor. Although the Coke Bhatta of Laikdih Deep Colliery was closed for a short while, he was saddled with alternative job with no less responsibility than the job of Bhatta Supervisor. His case is for placement in proper grade and not a case for promotion.

5. In rejoinder to the written statement of the sponsoring union, the management has reiterated the facts as disclosed in the written statement and asserted that he was not in Technical and Supervisory Grade 'D' in 1974.

6. The sponsoring union has examined the concerned workman and laid in evidence two items of documents which have been marked Exts. W-1 and W-2.

On the other hand, the management has examined MW-1 A. K. Mazumdar, posted as General Manager of Area No. XII of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. from February, 1984 to May, 1988 and laid in evidence a number of documents which have been marked Exts M-1 to M-5.

7. The sponsoring union has disclosed in the written statement that the concerned workman, Subrata Das, was originally appointed at Bhagaband Colliery in 1971. But there is no vestige of evidence to prove this statement of fact. Even the concerned workman figuring as WW-1 has not stated that he joined service of Bhagaband colliery in 1971. On the other hand, he has stated that in 1974 he was appointed as Bhatta Supervisor and posted to Jhurkunda Coke Plant under Chanch Victoria Area. Admittedly, he was transferred from Bhagaband colliery to Laikdih Deep Colliery and that he joined Laikdih Deep Colliery on 13-10-80. Office Order relating to his posting dated 13-10-80 (Ext. M-2) and his joining report submitted on the same date (Ext. M-3) bear out this position. The last pay certificate issued by the Manager, Bhagaband Colliery dated 3-11-80 (Ext. M-4) indicates that his date of appointment was 7-2-74. Thus, the evidence on record establishes the fact that the concerned workman joined the service of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. on 7-2-1974.

8. The next contention of the concerned workman is that he has been working as Bhatta Supervisor since 1974 and was placed in Technical Grade 'D' in 1974.

9. The last pay certificate of the concerned workman issued by the Manager of Bhagaband Colliery dated 3-11-80 (Ext. M-4) indicates that he was on Technical Grade 'D' at the time of his transfer from Bhagaband to Laikdih Deep Colliery.

Shri B. Joshi, learned Advocate for the management, has contended that the date of appointment of the concerned workman is mentioned in L.P.C. but his status as a workman has not been disclosed as Bhatta Supervisor in 1974. In fact there can be no escape from the position that he was working as Bhatta Supervisor in 1974. The concerned workman has emphatically stated in his testimony that in 1974 he was appointed as Bhatta Supervisor and was posted to Jhurkunda Coke Plant under Chanch Victoria Area and that he was placed on Technical Grade 'D'. He has not been

cross-examined on this point. Besides, the noting sheet of the Senior Personnel Officer of Laikdih Deep Colliery indicates that the concerned workman was in Technical Grade 'D' since 1974. This position has been reiterated by the Dy. P.M. in the noting sheet (Ext. W-2). The oral evidence of the concerned workman together with the documentary evidence mentioned above (Ex. W-2) leads me to conclude that the concerned workman was working as Bhatta Supervisor and placed in Technical Grade 'D' with effect from sometime in 1974.

10. The case of the sponsoring union is that since Bhatta Supervisor in other collieries of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd., namely, Sendra Bansjora Colliery, Damoda Colliery and Kooridih colliery are placed in Technical Grade 'B' and since the concerned workman being a Bhatta Supervisor employed in Laikdih Deep colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. in similar capacity, he is entitled to be placed in Technical and Supervisory Grade 'B'. By way of illustration, the union has stated S/Shri Surajdeo Singh and S. P. Singh, both Bhatta Supervisors, Damoda Colliery and Kooridih Colliery respectively are placed in Technical Grade 'B'. In addition, the union has asserted that Bhatta Supervisors are placed in Technical Grade 'B' in Sendra Bansjora colliery. The concerned workman has stated, in support of his claim, that Coke Oven Supervisors are entitled to get Technical Grade 'B', for instance, Coking Oven supervisors in Sendra Bansjora Colliery, Kooridih Colliery and Damoda Colliery are getting Technical Grade 'B'. Besides, the sponsoring union has produced a photo copy of the letter dated 21-2-86 written by the Agent of Sendra Bansjora Colliery to the Sundt, Laikdih Deep Colliery stating that Hard Coke Bhatta Supervisors are placed in Grade 'B' in Sendra Bansjora (Ext. W-1). The union has also relied upon the noting sheet initiated by the Senior Personnel Officer of the concerned workman for his upgradation in Technical Grade 'B' as Bhatta Supervisor (Ext. W-2).

The case of the management is that there exists no cadre scheme for Bhatta Supervisor and they are promoted according to individual merits and that Supervisory personnels are placed in non-technical clerical Grade-III to Special Grade or in Technical Grade 'D' to 'A' depending upon the nature and quality of supervision and extent of control exercised by a Supervisor over a workman and extent of responsibility shouldered by him. Bhatta Supervisors may be placed from Grade 'D' to 'B' or from Grade-III to Grade-I and the concerned workman has been properly promoted from Technical and Supervisory Grade 'D' to Grade 'C' with effect from 22-5-1986. The management has produced the promotion policy of Loyaband Coke Plant as disclosed by the Sundt., Loyaband Coke Plant by its letter dated 30-10-89 (Ext. M-5). In terms of this disclosure it appears that Oven Supervisors are placed in Technical Grade 'C' and there is no Bhatta Supervisor in Loyaband Coke Plant.

11. Admittedly, M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. has got cadre scheme for workmen of different disciplines/trades, but it has got no cadre scheme for Bhatta Supervisors. As a matter of fact the designation of Bhatta Supervisor does not find place in the nomenclature, job description and categorisation of employees working in the Coal Industry.

The concerned workman has admitted in his evidence that Bhatta is the Hindi equivalent of coke oven and that there exists coke ovens of different types, such as, Bee-hive, Bye-products Coke Oven and Country type oven. He has admitted that he has got no technical qualification although he has got technical experience. From his past service career it appears that he has got technical experience as Bhatta or Coke Oven Supervisor. The concerned workman was placed in Technical Grade 'D' while working in Bhagaband colliery as Bhatta Supervisor. It appears that he joined his post at Laikdih Deep Colliery on transfer as Bhatta Supervisor in Technical Grade 'D' without demur. Thus, from the evidence on record it is established that Bhatta Supervisors are placed in Technical Grade 'D' to Grade 'B' by the management.

It is disclosed from the evidence of the concerned workman that there was different types of coke ovens—Bee-hive, Bye-product and Country type coke ovens. There is no evidence on record to indicate that similar nature of supervision by the Bhatta Supervisor is required for all these types of coke

ovens and the workmen working there. There is also no evidence on record with regard to the educational and technical qualification of Bhatta Supervisor in Sendra Bansjora Colliery, Damoda Colliery and Kooridih Colliery. There is also no evidence on record that the concerned workman has got similar qualification both educational and technical as the Bhatta Supervisors of the aforesaid collieries have got. No evidence has been laid to show that the coke ovens of the aforesaid collieries are of similar in nature as the coke oven of Laikdi Deep Colliery. This being the state of evidence, it appears that a large area of hard material facts essential for consideration of comparable situation or circumstances has remained grey. So, the demand of the sponsoring union for placement/upgradation of the concerned workman is not based on solid facts and evidence.

12. Shri M. K. Sengupta, learned Advocate for the sponsoring union and the concerned workman, has submitted that the lower echelons of the management have strongly recommended the case of the concerned workman for his placement/upgradation in Technical Grade 'B' and in support of his submission he has referred the noting sheet marked (Ext. W-2). Indeed, in the noting sheet Sr. Personnel Officer of Laikdi Deep Colliery recommended strongly for placement/upgradation of the concerned workman to Technical and Supervisory Grade 'B' and it appears that the Dy. P.M. also dictated such placement or upgradation. But the General Manager of the Area has over-ruled their recommendations and promoted him to Technical and Supervisory Grade 'C' holding that promotion from Grade 'D' to Grade 'B' is not given until and unless extraordinary performance is done. The General Manager agreed to his promotion from Grade 'D' to Grade 'C' and accordingly, as per written statement of the management, the concerned workman was promoted from Grade 'D' to Grade 'C' with effect from 22-5-1986.

Admittedly, General Manager of the Area is the controlling authority. Anyway, while the Sr. P.O. and Dy. P.M. recommended the case of the concerned workman for his upgradation in Grade 'B', the General Manager considered the case as a case of promotion. But it appears that the General Manager was very specific in his order; he has remarked that he does not agree with the recommendations of Dy. P.M. and Supdt. (M). However, the fact remains that the concerned workman has been designated as Bhatta Supervisor since the date of his joining sometime in 1974 and has acquired considerable experience as Bhatta Supervisor although he has got no technical qualification. Shri B. Joshi has submitted that the coke oven of Laikdi Deep Colliery remained closed from 1980 till December, 1985 and the concerned workman was put on alternative job. There is no dispute that the concerned workman was working on alternative job while the coke oven of Laikdi Deep colliery remained closed. But although he did not work during that period as Bhatta Supervisor his claim for further promotion to Technical Grade 'B' cannot be ignored because he was put on the alternative job not for the fault of his, but presumably due to some managerial constraint. The plea of the management discloses that the case of promotion is considered after completion of three years experience in a particular post. The concerned workman was promoted from Grade 'D' to Grade 'C' with effect from 22-5-86 and so his case for promotion is ripe for consideration by the management after expiry of three years from the date of his promotion. In the circumstances of the case, I direct the management to consider the case of promotion of the concerned workman from Technical Grade 'C' to Grade 'B' immediately, preferably within two months from the date of publication of the award.

13. Accordingly, the following award is rendered—the demand of the union for upgradation of the concerned workman, Subrata Das, Bhatta Supervisor, Laikdi Deep Colliery, Chanch-Victoria Area No. XII of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. to Technical Grade 'B' with effect from 13-2-1979 is not considered to be justified. Nevertheless, the management is directed to consider the case of the concerned workman for his promotion to Technical Grade 'B' immediately, preferably within two months from the date of publication of this award for reasons stated before.

In the circumstances of the case, I award no cost.

Sd/-

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012/126/88-D.III(A)/D.IV(A)]

का म. 26-5-86- औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा को.सी. सी. एम.के. साउथ गोविन्दपुर कोलियरी के प्रबंधक के संघर्ष नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निष्पक्ष औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिनियम नं. 2, धनबाद-2 के पंचाट को प्रकाशित किया है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-9-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 2665.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No 2 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of South Govindpur Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 11-9-90.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 71 of 1988

PRESENT

Shri I. N. Sinha, Presiding Officer,
In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Management of South Govindpur Colliery of M/s. BCCI and their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workmen—Shri R. N. Singh, Vice President, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

On behalf of the employers—Shri S. P. Singh, Personnel Manager.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, the 4th September, 1990

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-24012/87/87-D-4(B) dated the 4th December, 1987.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the workman for regularisation and for other facility at par with regular workmen to S/Shri Arjun Hari, Jagdeo Hari, Ram Bilash Hari, Shyama Hari and Budhan Ram by the management of South Govindpur Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited is justified? If so, to what relief these workmen are entitled and from which date?"

In this case both the parties did not file their respective W.S. documents etc. Subsequently both the parties appeared before me and filed a petition of compromise. I heard them on the said petition of compromise and I do find that the terms contained therein are fair, proper and beneficial to both the parties. Accordingly I accept the said petition of compromise and pass an Award in terms of the compromise petition which forms part of the Award as annexure

Sd/-

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-24012/87/87-D.IV(B)/IR(Coal-I)]

ANNEXURE

Ref. 71/88

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II AT
DHANBADOrder Ref. No. L-24012(87)/87-D.IV(B) Dated 4/28-12-87
Employers in relation to the management of South
Govindpur Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal
Limited, P.O. Sonardih, Dist. Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen.

PETITION OF COMPROMISE

The humble petition on behalf of the parties to the
above reference most respectfully sheweth :—

1. That, the Central Government Notification No. L-24012(87)/D-IV(B) dated 4/28-12-87 has been pleased to refer the present dispute to the Hon'ble Tribunal for adjudication on the issue contained in the schedule of reference which is reproduced below :—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the workmen for regularisation and for other facility at par with regular workmen to S/Shri Arjun Hari, Jagdeo Hari, Ram Bilash Hari, Shyam Hari and Budhan Ram by the management of South Govindpur Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited is justified? If so, to what relief these workmen are entitled and from which date?"

2. That, the dispute has been amicably settled between the parties on the following terms and conditions.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

- (i) That S/Shri Arjun Hari and Jagdeo Hari who had put in requisite 260 days and 266 days attendance during the year 1989, shall be regularised as permanent workmen with effect from 1-1-1990.
- (ii) That, as regards the remaining workmen concerned viz. Ram Bilash Hari, Shyama Hari and Budhan Ram who have not completed requisite attendances for the purpose of regularisation, would be given regular employment hereafter and their cases for regularisation will be decided when they will complete 240 days attendance in a calendar year as agreed to in the above case.
- (iii) That in view of the aforesaid settlement there remains nothing to be adjudicated.

Under the facts and circumstances stated above the Hon'ble Tribunal will be graciously pleased to accept the settlement as fair and proper and be pleased to pass the Award in terms of settlement.

For the Workmen
(R. N. Singh),
Vice President,
Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

Sd/-
For the Management
(S. N. P. Rao)
General Manager,
Govindpur Area

Sd/-
S. P. Singh, Personnel Manager,
Govindpur Area.

Witnesses :

1. Sd/- Illegible
2. Sd/- Illegible

2589 GI90-10

का.भा. 2666:- औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, असेस जोड़ सं. सी. एल. के गनुदोह कोलियरी के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं. 1) धनबाद के पंचाट की प्रकाशन करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-9-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 2666.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government industrial Tribunal No. 1 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Ghananoodih Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 3-9-90.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBADIn the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 150 of 1988

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Ghananoodih
Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Mitra, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate,
For the Workmen—Shri R. P. Singh, President, Dhan-
bad Colliery Karamchhari Sangh.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, the 21st August, 1990

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/124/88-D.III(A)/D-IV(A), dated, the 18th November, 1988, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

अनुसूची

क्या मैं, भारत कोकिंग कोल लि. की वस्ताकोला एरिया नं. 9 की डान्डोडीह कोलियरी के प्रबंधन को श्री मंहंगो पासो नं. 2 को इंजीनियर (टी सी) एरिया-9 के कार्यालय आदेश सं. बी. सी. सी., इज पआर IX : 84-16-1 या सी दिनांक 29-5-84 में उल्लिखित उसके द्वारा निषादित किए जा रहे कार्य की प्रकृति के अनुसार लाइसेंस के पदनाम और वेतन देने से इनकार करने की कार्रवाई न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किम अनुतोष का और किस तारीख से हकदार है

2. The order of reference was received in the office of the Tribunal on 28-11-1988. Consequent upon failure of parties arrayed to appear in this dispute, notice was issued to both of them and ultimately Shri B. Joshi, Advocate and

Shri R. P. Singh appeared for the employers and the sponsoring union respectively. The sponsoring union submitted its statement of claim on behalf of the concerned workmen while the employer submitted written statement-jumrejoinder denying and disputing the claim of the concerned workman. The dispute reached the stage of hearing when on 21-8-90 Shri R. P. Singh appearing for the sponsoring union has submitted that he will not take any further step in the case as the concerned workman is not interested. This being the position, I am constrained to hold that neither the sponsoring union nor the concerned workman is interested in pursuing the present industrial dispute. Accordingly, I pass 'no dispute' award in this case.

This is my award.

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer
Sd/-

का.प्र. 2667:- औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूच में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स बी.सी. सी.एस. की सुमार्डीह कोलियरी के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित आदेश उनके कार्यालयों के बीच, प्रमुख में लिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिनियम, सं. 1, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-9-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 2667.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sudamdih Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 3-9-1990.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD
In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 62 of 1989

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Sudamdih Washery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., P.O. Sudamdih, Distt. Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Mitra, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES .

For the Employers.—Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, the 27th Augst, 1990

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012(180)/87-D.III(A)D.IV(A) dated, the 25th May, 1989, the Central Government

in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the demand of the Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, Distt. Dhanbad, that Sri Anil Kumar Bid and 252 others engaged in excavation, stacking and loading of slurry in Sudamdih Coal Washery whose name are indicated in the Annexure should be regularised in B.C.C.L. is justified? If so, to what relief the workmen concerned are entitled?”

अनुसूची

1. श्री नैपरम महतो
2. „ हराधन महतो
3. „ नन्द लाल
4. „ गोरी शंकर सिंह
5. „ गोपा सिंह
6. „ गया सिंह
7. „ महादेव सिंह
8. „ प्राण बर साकर
9. „ शंकर राजक
10. भोला रबानी
11. „ अमरेश बाबाकर
12. „ छबी पासवान
13. „ दुर्गा प्रसाद सिंह
14. „ मदन सिंह
15. „ युधिष्ठिर सिंह
16. सजु पतंग
17. „ रंग लाल राजक
18. „ घनील राजक
19. „ गोपी नाथ परधान
20. „ बालराम ब. दास
21. „ लदीक बाध्यकर
22. „ रोहताई महताईन
23. „ नबी राय
24. „ मोनीसा बेबी
25. „ कलावती देवी
26. „ सन्दीप रजवारोन
27. „ मोहनी राय
28. मालती राय
29. „ प्रमोदा मोहा
30. „ संगम रजवारोन
31. „ महादेव सिंह
32. „ समर चटर्जी
33. भारवत परमा
34. „ बन्नी लाल महतो
35. „ राजनीबानी
36. „ सीतलेश महतो
37. „ शम्भुधन महतो

38. श्री भवानी सिंह	87. श्री लाल चन्द महतो
39. „ पारवती सोदक	88. „ चम्पू महतो
40. „ कमला देवी	89. „ लक्ष्मी सरकार
41. „ नन्दो मुंडा	90. „ बरन महतो
42. रशमी परमानाथ	91. „ शान्ति कुमारी वैद्य
43. „ मकूर भवनो मर्ममथान	92. „ लीटन सोब
44. „ समिधा मल्लिक	93. „ अनोल महतो
45. „ पन्थिया राय	94. „ संतोष रयानी
46. „ पूनो राय	95. „ बच्चू मुखर्जी
47. „ दशरथ सिंह	96. „ मसरी बाउरीन
48. „ मुघन सिंह	97. „ बंधनी बाउरीन
49. „ बंगोधर महतो	98. „ गांधी सरकार
50. „ बच्चू रयानी	99. „ जमना महतराइन
51. „ झल्ला कुमैत अनसारी	100. „ सिताता महतराइन
52. „ पारस मरु रो	101. „ पन बाउरीन
53. „ बोरन सिंह	102. „ पनू महतराइन
54. „ लम्भू नाथ महतो	103. „ पवन बाउरी
55. „ म. फायरी मम्मियाथ	104. „ नेपाल प. महतो
56. „ धे मुखी	105. „ भवानी बाउरी
57. „ सधरमनी मन्योदान	106. „ अधीमनय बाउरी
58. „ जानकी बाउरीन	107. „ तपोधर रस [व]
59. „ चिन्ता सहिरा	108. „ बिजय महतो
60. „ शान्ती राय	109. „ सूधन गीराइ
61. „ अनीला राय	110. „ किपर वास
62. „ मन्जू राय	111. „ बहादुर सिंह
63. „ अजीत सिंह	112. „ जमना रजवारीन
64. „ संतोष सिंह	113. „ चिन्ता बाउरीन
65. „ घन्ती सिंह	114. „ सुलोचना राय
66. „ मधुसूदन सिंह	115. „ नरू रयानी
67. „ राजेश सिंह	116. „ परबली राय
68. „ वरान सिंह	117. „ लूबनी भीमसेन
69. „ जगदीश सिंह	118. „ मालती महतराइन
70. „ घमोल कुमार राय	119. „ प्रबलती राय
71. „ विबाकर सिंह	120. „ विमला राय
72. „ रमेशरी सिंह	121. „ चाम्पमनी राय
73. „ संतोष महतो	122. „ भारती महतराइन
74. „ सोहन महतो	123. „ मालती बोंदी
75. „ बमन्त सिंह	124. „ पनू राय
76. „ विश्वनाथ महतो	125. „ चिरयला राय
77. „ गोपाल महतो	126. „ चंपा राय
78. „ पलटन सिंह	127. „ मालती राय
79. „ सुन्दी देवी	128. „ मुशरा राय
80. „ भनिया गोंदी	129. „ शकुन्तला राय
81. „ बालोका गोरई	130. „ कल्यानी देयर
82. „ (2) मंगुधारी राय	131. „ कलावन्ती राय
83. „ असी मन्कीयान	132. „ गुलाबी राय
84. „ नियसी महतराइन	133. „ पार सरवारीन
85. „ सोनामनी मुन्डा	134. „ कल्यानी बाउरीन
86. „ कनक कुम्हारीन	135. „ II-सुलोचना राय

- 1 36. „ सरसी राय
137. „ प्रतिभा गौराय
138. „ छगना महताइन
139. „ भारी बाउरी
0. „ सोमिया महताइन
141. „ बालिका राय
142. „ कुशुम राय
143. „ मेनका बाउरीन
144. „ गंगा घर महतो
145. „ काली चन्द महतो
146. „ ठाकर दास महतो
147. „ काली पद मांसी
148. „ भूत नाथ सिंह
149. „ शम्भू नाथ महतो-(II)
150. „ सुबेय दास
151. „ गौतम मिश्रा
152. „ विमला महताइन
153. „ बालिका गौराइन
154. „ बतिका गौराइन
155. „ धीरनी बाउरीन
156. „ शान्ती मुंडा
157. „ सोमवारी मुंडा .
158. „ दूर मुंडा
159. „ सुहागो राय
160. „ प्रहलाद चन्द्र सिंह
161. „ राम चन्द्र खामी
162. „ इंद्र नारायण खामी
163. „ शुभांध मुखर्जी
164. „ शंकर महतो
165. „ हिरा लाल खामी
166. „ बकीम यार
167. „ विपीन सिंह
168. „ गिता बाउरीन-I
169. „ विजता कुम्हारिन
170. „ सुन्दरी कुम्हारिन
171. गिता बाउरीन-II
172. „ मोहन चौधरी
173. „ मगर महतो
174. „ मंदू बाउरी
175. „ धनुल महका
176. „ संघनी सहीय
177. „ निपुरा बाउरीन
178. „ बासकी रजवार
179. „ सुलोचना बाउरीन (III)
180. „ बंशीधर महया
181. „ मंगर साय
182. „ भागीरथ चौधरी
183. „ भीनी लाल महतो
184. प्रमीक्षा महताइन
185. „ कजला बाउरीन
186. „ निचला बाउरीन
187. „ हलदी भागसेन
188. „ पुरशाक्वतम दास
189. „ करंगा कुम्भकार
190. „ बिपक राजत
191. „ हिरा लाल खामी
192. „ लक्ष्मी मुंडा
193. „ जगनाथ दास
194. „ बंशीधर भट्टाचार्य
195. „ शान्ता दास
196. „ श्री मनोलाल क.भ.भुर
197. „ चित्तरंजन धोरवानी
198. „ विनोद बाउरी
199. „ गय, राम महतो
200. „ रघू महतो]
201. „ शान्ती राय महतो
202. „ कलबे खामी
203. „ लक्ष्मी बाउरीन
204. „ रंजीत सपवार
205. „ राज किशोर सिंह
206. „ गिरातीधी महतो
207. „ कानन मोयक
208. „ बिगून खामी
209. „ क्यूम अनसारी]
210. „ कलावती राय
211. „ शंकर कुम्हार
212. „ धनील बाउरी
213. „ युधिष्ठिर महतो
214. „ भुनाराम सोनार
215. „ संजय सरकार
216. „ सरस चन्द्र महतो
217. „ माधवी राय
218. „ भोगाधर महतो
219. „ शंकर महतो
220. „ नन्द लाल मुराजा
221. „ निभाई च. गौराई
222. „ सुधीर च. गीप
223. „ जोगेश्वर कुम्भकार
224. „ शंतोष सिंह
225. „ कृपण कुमार सिंह
226. „ निपरा कुम्हारोन
227. „ संगेश्वर राय
228. „ शम्भुधन मंडल
229. „ सक लाल मांसी
230. „ रित लाल तिबारी
231. „ महेश्वर महतो
232. „ देवनाथ मराडी
233. „ सुखलाल सोरेन

234. सर्वश्री धनील महतो- II

235. „ केवल महतो

236. „ गौरी देव मंडल

237. „ कामलया राव

238. „ भामती मल्लिक

239. „ विष्णु महतो

240. „ धर्मोमन्थु रवानी

241. „ समीकान्त महतो

242. „ लखीराम महतो

243. „ नन्द लाल महतो

244. „ बांगाल गोरार्द

245. „ केवल महतो

246. „ भंसारी महतो

247. „ महेंद्र ठाकुर

248. „ नरेश कुमार यादव

249. „ मधू यादवी

250. „ विजय कुमार वै

251. „ शेरशोद अनसारी

252. „ देवदास चटर्जी

2. The case of the sponsoring union, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, as disclosed in the written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workmen, details apart, is as follows :

Anil Kumar Bid and 117 other concerned workmen whose names and particulars have been disclosed in the Annexure 'A' of the written statement submitted, have been working in Sudamdih Coal Washery since its inception. They have been working continuously since long and in each year they have put in 240 days attendance. Haradhan Mahato and 14 other concerned workmen whose names and other particulars have been disclosed in Annexure 'B' of the written statement had been working as permanent slurry cleaning mazdoors and M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. has provided them employment. The remaining concerned workmen whose names do not appear in Annexures 'A' and 'B' but appear in the order of reference had been working as permanent slurry cleaning mazdoors, but they were stopped from duty after the present industrial dispute was raised. All the concerned workmen have been working as slurry cleaning mazdoors within the precinct and premises of Sudamdih Washery for long. The job of slurry cleaning is a permanent nature of job and all the implements required for execution of the job are being supplied by the management. The concerned workman have been performing permanent nature of job under the direct control and supervision of the management, but even then, the management has been disbursing their wages through different intermediaries posing as contractor. The management has also started paying wages to the concerned workmen through a Co-operative which has got no control and supervision over the workmen. The so-called Co-operative has no right or power to engage any fresh hand. It is alleged that disbursement of wages through different intermediaries are nothing but a legal camouflage. The workmen of Giddi 'A' of M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd. are getting Group-III

wages as per N.C.W.A.III for performing the same nature of job as the concerned workmen have been performing. The management is legally bound to pay the concerned workmen Group-III wages as per provision of N.C.W.A.-II, III and IV and other benefits, but the anti-labour management has been paying them wages illegally and arbitrarily much less than the minimum wages and disbursing wages through different intermediaries posing as contractors in order to save their skin. As per settled law of the land the concerned workmen are entitled to be regularised in service as Group-III workmen with retrospective effect and they are also entitled to Group-III wages alongwith other benefits with retrospective effect. The union of the concerned workmen represented before the management several times for regularisation as Group-III workers with retrospective effect but the anti-labour management refused to settle the issue amicably. Seeking no other alternative the union raised an industrial dispute before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad which ended in a failure due to the adamant attitude of the management. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, at first rejected the dispute for reference on the pressure of the management. The union challenged the illegal and arbitrary decision of the Government before the Hon'ble High Court at Patna. Consequent upon the refusal of the Hon'ble High Court to entertain the Writ petition, the union preferred at appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, but as soon as the Hon'ble Supreme Court issued the notice to the Government directing it to show cause for not referring the dispute, the appropriate Government referred the dispute for adjudication before this Tribunal. It is alleged that the action of the management in not regularising the concerned workmen as slurry cleaning mazdoors in Group-III is illegal, arbitrary, unjustified and against the principle of natural justice. The union has claimed that the concerned workmen are entitled to be regularised in service with retrospective effect with consequential benefits. In the circumstances, the sponsoring union has prayed that the management be directed to regularise the concerned workmen in service as Group-III workers with retrospective effect and to pay them all consequential benefits and arrears of wages.

3. The management of Sudamdih Washery has contested the claim of the sponsoring union preferred on behalf of the concerned workmen. The case of the management, as disclosed in its written statement cum rejoinder bereft of details, is as follows :

The present reference is bad in law and not maintainable since there exists no relationship of employer and employee between the management of the one hand and the concerned persons on the other. The reference is also in violation of the provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act and based on representation on facts. The substantive case of the management is that Sudamdih Washery is one of the coal washeries of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. which is a Government company within the meaning of Section 617 of the Company's Act and wholly financed by the Central Government. The coal washery in question, like other coal washeries, has been constructed for the beneficiation of coal (improving the quality of coal by removing ash, moisture

etc.) and to make it suitable for use in the steel plants for steel smelting. The process of washing/beneficiation of coal in washery is such that some fine particles of coal flow out alongwith the special liquid solution used for the purpose of washing coal. This is called slurry which is collected in the ponds situate outside the washery premises and the water which is constituent of slurry is removed and fine particles of coal are salvaged and stacked. When these fine particles flow out of the washery with slurry assume below a given size and quality, the slurry is called tailing or rejects. Since fine particles of coal and their qualities above a specified size and quality represent washed coal which can be used in steel plant, the management of washeries make constant effort and endeavour by installation of necessary equipments and modernising the equipment and taking various other methods having a bearing on the relevant technology to reduce the flowing out of such fine particles of coal as a part of slurry and to eliminate the same as far as possible. When the ash content and other impurities in the composition of slurry exceed a specified norm, the slurry assumes the form of tailings/rejects and it is no longer necessary to collect it. Sudamdih Coal Washery was constructed in 1980 through a Contractor on a turn-key contract basis. At the time of construction of washery some workers were employed by the contractor. When the construction of washery was completed there was no work for the contractor or his men. At that time, Shri A. K. Roy, was the M. P. of Dhanbad having been elected in 1979 general election who was also the President of the sponsoring union i.e. Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union and is still the President. He launched an agitation with demonstration before Dy. Commissioner, Dhanbad, demanding provisions for means of livelihood to the ex-workers of the contractor of Sudamdih Washery Project on the ground that they were local Adivasis. The workers were retrenched by the contractor who was engaged in job of construction and fabrication of the Washery Project. The then Dy. Commissioner, Dhanbad, intervened in the matter and at his instance and on the demand of Shri A. K. Roy, President, B.C.K. Union, the management of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. agreed to provide job of slurry cleaning/removal work at Sudamdih Washery to some of the workers of the ex-contractor subject to the workers concerned forming a Co-operative Society. The formation of labour co-operative was also commanded by National Commission of Labour appointed by the Central Government (1969). In pursuance of the said arrangement the ex-workers of the ex-contractor formed a Co-operative Society which was registered under Bihar Co-operative Society Act, 1935 and it was named as Kamgar Shramik Sahyog Samity. The Co-operative Society obtained a licence under Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and a regular contract agreement had been executed between the management and the Co-operative Society concerned and the contract was renewed/extended from time to time till now. The B.C.K. Union raised the purported dispute before the A.L.C. (C), Dhanbad in connection with this matter in September, 1986 and admitted that the persons concerned were the workers of the Co-operative Society and that an Advisory Board set up under Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act had not recommended that the contract system in the job of slurry cleaning/removal should be prohibited. The dispute raised by B.C.K. Union refuses to abolition of contract system in slurry

removal work in Sudamdih Washery and departmentalisation of the workmen and absorption of the workers of the Co-operative Society which has been performing the work/executing the contract. The demand for abolition of contract system in any particular job or establishment cannot constitute the subject matter of an industrial dispute and such claim has to be dealt with under Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act as per decision of the Honble Supreme Court and other High Courts. The Contract Labour Central Advisory Board set up under Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act by the Central Government constituted a Sub-Committee in February, 1977 for considering as to whether the job relating to recovery of slurry in coal washery should be prohibited from contract system under Section 10 of the said Act. The said Committee recommended by its report submitted in 1978 that the job relating to removal of slurry should not be considered for departmentalisation for the time being. The Central Government has accepted the recommendation. Subsequently in 1986 the aforesaid Committee constituted another Sub-Committee for the same purpose and according to the information of the management the said Sub-Committee has since submitted its report and it is under the consideration of the Board. Therefore, the question of abolition of contract system in slurry removal work would depend on the decision of the Board. In the meantime the Kamgar Shramik Sahyog Samity has inflated a number of workers purported to be working in slurry removal work although there is absolutely no justification for such a huge number. The management has carried out Industrial Engineering Studies and has come to the conclusion that the present quantum of slurry removal work does not require even 200 workers. The sponsoring union apart from the present dispute involving 253 persons, raised another dispute before A.L.C.(C), Dhanbad, by its letter dated 14-8-1979 claiming that the management should regularise another 298 persons on the ground that they are working in some slurry removal work. The action of the sponsoring union indicates that it has resorted to deliberate MODUS OPERANDI of inducting additional persons with a view to ultimately passing on the burden to the management in the public Sector. The Co-operative Society inducted additional persons without justification from year to year. The office bearers of the sponsoring union and the persons who managed the affairs of the Co-operative Society are more less the same persons. Anyway, the workers employed by the Co-operative Society are the workmen of the Society and there is absolutely no employer and employee relationship between the management and these workmen. The persons employed by the Co-operative Society are all the share holder of the Society. Technical expert and specialist have been going into the question of reducing the quantum of slurry. The slurry removal work in the present form is neither permanent nor does it require any sizeable number of employees. Considering all these facts and circumstances the union is estopped from making the demand which cannot be considered as industrial dispute for adjudication. It is pertinent to mention that the sponsoring union took up the question of provision of employment to ex-workers of erstwhile contractor and put their number as 106 and demanded employment for only 30 of them. Out of these 30 workmen, the management provided employment to 28 persons and the matter stood closed.

The minutes of the meeting held between the management with B.C.K.U. on 26-1-84 are relevant.

4. In rejoinder to the written statement of the management, the sponsoring union has asserted that the concerned workmen legally are employees of the management and that the present reference has not been made in violation of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act. Washed coal which is going out of the washery is not exclusively used for the purpose of manufacturing steel but also to different customers. The slurry collected in the Pond is situate within the precinct and premises of the washery. It has been denied that when slurry assume below a given size and quality it is called tailings but nevertheless tailings are also sold to customers. The union has asserted even where the modernisation plant has been installed there also bleeding of slurry could not be stopped and in Sudamdih Washery no such modernisation plant has been installed to stop bleeding of slurry. The union has emphatically denied that Shri A. K. Roy launched agitation demanding provision for means of livelihood of ex-workers of Sudamdih Washery on the ground that they were local Adivasis. But Shri Roy agitated for regularisation of all the contractor's workers who were engaged in the construction of washery and who were allowed to work subsequently as per decision of Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad, in other case. The contractor did not retrench the workmen. Shri Roy objected to the engagement of labour through contractor on the ground that the jobs are of permanent and perennial nature. He further demanded that since slurry cleaning job is of permanent nature, all the workmen should be deemed to be the employees of the management and no intermediary should be allowed to exploit the poor workmen. The management agreed to keep all the workmen working for slurry cleaning as their employees but it stopped them from working. The management insisted on formation of Co-operative Society to carry on their work. It is false to suggest that in pursuance of alleged agreement the ex-workers of the alleged ex-contractor formed a Co-operative Society which was allegedly registered under Bihar Co-operative Society Act. The union submitted before the A.L.C.(C) that previously the Contract Labour Advisory Board did not recommend the prohibition of slurry cleaning job under Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act because of the management of Washery were able to misguide the Board on the ground of installation of alleged modernisation plant to stop the bleeding of the slurry. Anyway, after submission of the report a long time has elapsed and the present Advisory Board has recommended prohibition of slurry cleaning job. The union has asserted that it has not raised any dispute for abolition of contract labour system in slurry cleaning work. The strength of the workers were never increased at the instance either of the alleged Society or the concerned workmen, but was increased from time to time by the management. Since the concerned workmen were stopped from duty, the union has raised the present dispute for regularisation. It has been asserted that the management has falsely stated that it does not require the services of the numbers of workmen involved in this case. The management interviewed 106 workmen and after discussion with the union agreed to take into employment 30 persons who topped on the seniority list as per minute. The mana-

gement has given employment to all these 30 workmen. The union has asserted that the statement of the management that the office bearers of the sponsoring union and those who manage the affairs of the Co-operative Society are more or less the same persons is false, frivolous and motivated and denied that the alleged Industrial Engineering Studies come to the conclusion that the present quantum of removal work does not require more than 200 workers.

5. In rejoinder to the written statement of the sponsoring union, the management has asserted that there is no relationship of employer and employee between the management and the persons concerned and the concerned workmen are the employees of the Co-operative Society and the Society pays them remuneration. There is no provision in N.C.W.As for giving the slurry removal workers any particular group wages and since the concerned persons are not the workmen of the management their demand for regularisation is untenable and unjustified.

6. The sponsoring union, in support of its case has examined three witnesses, namely, WW-1 Ballav Chandra Das, WW-2 Bhola Rawani and WW-3 Gopal Singh and laid in evidence a sheaf of documents which have been marked Exts. W-1 to W-8.

On the other hand, the management, in denial of the claim of the sponsoring union, has examined only one witness, namely, MW-1 Indrajit Ghosh, a qualified Mining Engineer at present posted to Sudamdih Washery as an Officer next to Project Officer and adduced a mass of documentary evidence which have been marked Exts. M-1 to M-16.

7. Sudamdih Coal Washery of M/S. B.C.C. Ltd. as disclosed in the written statement-cum-rejoinder of the management, was constructed in 1980 through contractor on turn-key contract basis. Despite such disclosure in the written a qualified Mining Engineer MW-1 Indrajit Ghosh, a qualified Mining Engineer and now posted as Superintendent of Sudamdih Coal Washery, has stated in his testimony that the said washery was started in 1981. It appears that he has stuck to the position even when cross-examined on this point. Anyway the fact remains that the washery was started in 1980 as disclosed in the written statement-cum-rejoinder of the management. Three of the concerned workmen, namely, WW-1 Ballav Chandra Das, WW-2 Bhola Rawani and WW-3 Gopal Singh have all stated unequivocally that they have been working in slurry pond of Sudamdih Washery since 1980. That apart, the report of the Central Fuel Research Institute on the study and Improvement of Flotation Plant at Sudamdih Washery which has been produced by the management (Ex. M-6) discloses the fact that Sudamdih Coal Washery was commissioned in 1980 as one of the first modern pit-head units in Itharia Coalfield, constructed after nationalisation of coking coal sector in 1972. Thus, the inescapable position is reached that Sudamdih Coal Washery was constructed and commissioned in 1980 and not in 1981 as MW-1 Indrajit Ghosh has erratically stated.

Shri Ghosh has further stated that the washery was constructed by M/S. McNally Bharat Engineering Limited. The case of the management is that

the washery was constructed in 1980 through a contractor on turn-key contract basis. Shri Ghosh has provided the name of the contractor in his evidence and there is no dispute that the washery was constructed through the contractor, McNally Bharat Engineering Ltd.

8. According to Shri Ghosh the function of the washery is to wash raw coal for supply to the Steel Plant and that during the process of washing the quantity of ash contained in coal is reduced and other qualities of coal as substance of energy are improved. The principal function of the washery as disclosed in the evidence of Shri Ghosh is a hard evidence which is not disputed.

Shri Ghosh is the sole witness for the management, he has stated in his testimony that by the process of washing of coal in the washery effluent, consisting of water, fine particles of coal and sandy particles, comes out of the washery and that the composition of effluent varies from time to time. According to Shri Ghosh such effluent contains 25 per cent of solid and goes down to the effluent pond called also slurry pond and solid particles of coal settle down in the pond and washery portion is recycled back to the washery and the solid portion which settles down in the pond is excavated. In cross-examination he has admitted that washery's slurry and washery's effluent are interchangeable term and admitted that the management has not filed any document to establish the fact that total percentage of the solid in the slurry is about 25 per cent. As a matter of fact the management has not disclosed the total percentage of solid in the slurry in its written statement-cum-rejoinder. Thus, the broad fact that emerges from the evidence on record is that by the process of washing of coal in the washery effluent comes down which is deposited in slurry pond or effluent pond.

The process of washing of coal in the Coal Washery, as the evidence reveals, is required for beneficiation of coal in order to make the same suitable for use in the Steel Plant by reducing the ash quantity and improving other quantities of coal as substance of energy.

9. According to Shri Ghosh initially the management had been feeding for washing 2500 tonnes of raw coal in the washery per day and now the quantity has increased to about 4000 tonnes per day and that by process of washing earlier 65 per cent of clean coal was obtained as against 55 per cent as at present. This fact has not been disclosed in the written statement of the management. Anyway, he has admitted in cross-examination that bleeding in the slurry pond has increased in the context of his testimony that earlier 2500 tonnes of coal were washed in the washery per day and recovery of clean coal was 65 per cent and later the amount increased to 4000 tonnes per day while the percentage of clean coal decreased to 55 per cent. The volume of slurry in the slurry ponds has not decreased is also confirmed by the fact that Shri Ghosh has admitted in his testimony that the management earlier excavated six pakka pond for settling down the slurry and that since slurry was over-flown the Pakka Ponds, three more Kacha Ponds have been excavated.

10. According to Shri Ghosh the management is endeavouring to recover more fine particles of coal from raw coal and for this purpose specific study was undertaken by Central Fuel Research Institute. The report of the Central Fuel Research Institute has been marked Ext. M-6. Shri Ghosh has stated that the study of the Institute suggested installation of some machines and modification of circuit and accordingly, the management is on the job and when the entire machinery will be installed and circuit modified as suggested the presence of fine particle in the effluent will be reduced to one-fourth. These statements of fact have not been disclosed in the pleading of the management nor does the pleading of the management exude on inkling of such confidence as Shri Ghosh exuded. Then again, Shri Ghosh has referred to another Committee known as Altaker Committee who, according to him, has gone into the question of recovery of more fine particles of coal from raw coal and that this Committee has suggested for upgradation of coal by de-shading and that the management has initiated such action. The report of the Committee has not been made available nor there is any reference in the pleading of the management that it has initiated action on the basis of the report of the Altaker Committee. On the other hand, the report of Central Fuel Research Institute has observed that though the washery was equipped with all major equipment for treatment of slurry, the flotation plant was not stabilised to give desired performance. (Page 9 of the Report. There is no vestige of evidence on record to indicate what result the management had so far obtained, even if it is taken for granted that it implemented the suggestion of the Central Fuel Research Institute, for recovering maximum amount of cleans and reduce coal loss through the tailings. This being the position despite all the exercise of the management at the time of hearing to dilute the function of slurry pond, the fact remains that the volume deposit of slurry in slurry pond has not decreased, rather it has increased as corroborated by the testimony of Shri Ghosh.

11. The written statement of the management discloses that when the construction work of washery was completed and there was no work for the contractor or his men, Shri A. K. Roy, M. P. of Dhanbad and the President of the sponsoring union, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, launched an agitation in which Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad, intervened and at the instance of the Deputy Commissioner and on the demand of Shri Roy, the management of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. agreed to provide the job of slurry cleaning/removal at Sudamdih Washery to some of ex-workers of the ex-contractor but subject to the workers concerned forming a Co-operative Society. Thus, from the pleading of the management, it appears that, the workmen of ex-contractor were given Hobson's choice, either to form a Co-operative Society or to make an exit. The evidence on record does not disclose that the ex-workmen of the contractor formed a Co-operative Society on their choice. The management has pleaded that the office bearers of the sponsoring union and those who manage the affairs of the Co-operative Society are more or less the same persons. This has been made obviously to produce a nexus between the Society and the union; but there is not even scientific evidence to prove this fact. Anyway, the fact is that a Co-operative Society, namely, Kamgar Shramik Sahyog Samity was formed,

The management has produced an incomplete copy of the rules of Co-operative Society (Ext. M-7), but it does not disclose the names of the office bearers of the Co-operative Society. It appears that the Co-operative was registered under the Bihar Co-operative Society Act (Ext. M-16). The contention of the management is that the regular contract/agreement had been executed between the management of M/s. B. C. C. Ltd. and Co-operative Society concerned for removal of slurry from effluent pond of Sudamdih Washery and that such agreement/contract was extended/renewed from time to time till now. The management has not produced the contract of agreement; what it produced is award of work to Co-operative Society dated 6/7-10-82. (Ext. M-8). The work was awarded subject to some terms and conditions but the principal work was (i) reclamation/excavation/tailings/fine particles from the ponds and stacking in form of measurable stacks on the land by the side of the pond and (ii) transport of the above material by dumper to the ground within the distance of 3 K.M. as per direction of the Personnel Officer (W) or his authorised representative. It appears in evidence that the work was allotted to the Co-operative Society without any tender though Sudamdih Washery, as a public sector undertaking, has got an obligation to invite tender. Anyway, the fact remains that the contract or agreement was for performance of certain job and not contract for supply of labour. The evidence on record indicates that the job of reclamation of slurry is carried on within the precinct of Sudamdih Washery.

The claim of the sponsoring union is that the management has been supplying work implements to the workmen. This has been disputed by the management. MW-1 Indrajit Ghosh has stated that the management does not supply work implements to the workmen working in slurry/effluent ponds. On the other hand, all the witnesses for the sponsoring union, WW-1 Ballav Chandra Das, WW-2 Bhola Rawani and WW-3 Gopal Singh have stated unequivocally that they have been working in the slurry pond and their work implements are supplied by the management. The award of contract (Ext. M-8) discloses in details the duties of the contractor, but it fails to disclose that the supply of work tools to its workmen is the duty of the contractor. This being the evidence, I come to the conclusion that the management has been supplying the implements to the workmen working in slurry pond.

12. The management produced some photo copy of bills and pay receipts (Ext. M-4 series). The photo copies indicate that the bills were for reclamation of slurry from the effluent pond of Sudamdih Washery. It appears further that in some of the bills one Gopal Singh has signed as Secretary of the Co-operative Society (Exts. M-4, M-4/6, M-4/7 and M-4/12). But in most of the bills (Exts. M-4/1, M-4/2, M-4/4, M-4/5, M-4/8, M-4/9, M-4/10 and M-4/11, M-4/17, M-4/14 and M-4/15) he did not sign as Secretary of the Co-operative Society. It is intriguing to observe that these bills have been printed on the stationery of M/s. B. C. C. Ltd., Sudamdih Coal Washery was never under M/s. B. C. C. Ltd. The management has not explained this intriguing fact. The management has further submitted payment of wage-sheets of the Co-operative Society (Ext. M-3

series), but in none of the wage-sheets the thumb impression or signature of the receipters appears. On the other hand, these wage-sheets disclose that Gopal Singh, the Secretary of the Co-operative Society has received less wages than his co-workers (Ext. M-3). By introducing all these evidence the management would have me believe that the existence of the Co-operative Society is a reality and not a camouflage as alleged by the union. I have already pointed out that the Co-operative Society came into existence as a Hopson's choice to the workmen and that work was awarded to the Co-operative Society without floating any tender by the management. I have also pointed out that the slurry/effluent ponds are situate within the precinct of the washery and that the workmen working in the ponds are provided with work implements by the management.

The sponsoring union has claimed that the management has been supervising the work of the workmen working in the slurry pond. This has been disputed by the management. Shri Ghosh (MW-1) has denied that the management has got any supervision and control over the workmen working in the slurry pond while the witnesses for the sponsoring union, namely, WW-1 Ballav Chandra Das, WW-2 Bhola Rawani and WW-3 Gopal Singh have asserted that the work of the workmen working in the slurry pond is being supervised by the management. By letter dated 14/16-4-80 (Ext. W-8) the Dy. C.M.K. (Washery) advised the Secretary of the Co-operative Society that slurry excavation should be done systematically as per the direction of the Engineer Incharge. Further the Secretary was advised that fast dumping should be done in stockyard near railway siding. This letter spells out that the management was directing the work in the slurry pond and the manner of doing such work. Then again, the management directed the Secretary to produce the man-power list for the months of April to July, 1988 (Ext. W-9), directed also to ensure speedy recovery of slurry from slurry pond and directed too not to employ more than 250 persons in the slurry pond (Ext. W-3). The management reminded the Secretary of the Co-operative Society not to exceed ceiling limit of workmen to be employed in the slurry pond as fixed by the Engineering Department (Ext. W-4) and fix the minimum work load of 3.12 cubic metre per workman (Ext. W-5). It must be pointed out here that as per the claim of the management, the Co-operative Society was engaged for execution of certain jobs within certain time. It is no business of the management to direct the Society about the number of work force to be employed, the manner of their work and fixation of their work load. The sponsoring union has claimed that reclamation of slurry from the slurry pond is a permanent nature of job while the management has denied this position. Both the parties have laid evidence in support of their respective contentions.

Undenially the job of reclamation/removal of slurry from slurry/effluent ponds has been existing since the washery was put into operation. Gradually with the increase in volume of washing of coal in the washery the volume of work in the slurry pond, as the evidence of MW-1 Shri Ghosh indicates, has increased. The process of modern technical expertise in pursuit of reduction of fine particles of coal in the effluent as suggested by the Central Fuel Research Institute or

total elimination of flow of slurry as suggested by Altaker Committee as evidence of Shri Ghosh indicates, is yet to make its presence felt. In the context of these facts and circumstances, I have no hesitation to come to the conclusion that the job of slurry/reclamation removal is not transitory but enduring in nature. In view of the hard evidence on all fronts, I am constrained to come to the conclusion that the workmen working in the slurry pond are really the employees of the management of Sudamdih Washery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. and hence there exists relationship of employer and employee between the management of Sudamdih Washery and the concerned workmen working in the slurry pond. I am fortified in this position by the decision reported in 1978 Lab. I.C. 1264 (Hussainbhai Vs. Alath Factory Tezhilali Union and others).

Shri R. S. Murthy, learned Advocate for the management has submitted that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has departed from the law as propounded in the decision cited above by the later decision reported in (i) 1985 (II) LLJ.4 (Workmen of Food Corporation of India Vs. M/s. Food Corporation of India Ltd.) and (ii) 1987 Lab. I.C. 32 (Krishna Kurup Vs. General Manager, Gujrat Refinery). But upon a perusal of these decisions I am constrained to hold that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has neither departed from its earlier position as reported in 1978 Lab. I.C. 1264 nor the decision reported therein has been diluted in subsequent decision of the same Hon'ble Court.

13. Then again Shri Murthy has urged before me that the present reference is not maintainable because the sponsoring union has demanded for abolition of contract system. Shri D. Mukherjee, authorised representative of the workmen, has submitted that no such demand has been made by the sponsoring union. It will not appear from the terms of reference as well as from the pleading of the sponsoring union that the demand has not been made for abolition of contract system in reclamation of slurry from slurry pond. It does not appear from the evidence that the entire body of workmen working in the slurry pond has demanded for their regularisation. Hence, there is no reason to hold either in facts or in law that the sponsoring union has demanded for abolition of contract labour system in reclamation of slurry/slurry removal work.

14. The present reference is whether the demand of the sponsoring union for regularisation of 253 workmen listed in the annexures is justified or not. It appears from the pleading of the sponsoring union that at present out of the 253 workmen only 118 are working in the slurry pond as disclosed in Annexure 'A' to the written statement. Annexure 'B' to the written statement discloses that 15 other workmen have been regularised in service and the remaining workmen have been stopped from duty by the management. Since none of the workmen stopped from duty have come forward to assert their claim for regularisation, I have no hesitation to dismiss their claim. I will only consider now, the claim of 118 workmen as listed in Annexure 'A' to the pleading of the sponsoring union for their regularisation. It appears from the testimony of WW-1 Ballav Chandra Das that Satrugan Mondal listed in Annexure 'A' to the pleading of the sponsoring union has been given

employment by the management. So, only 117 workmen are now left for my consideration.

15. In view of the fact that 117 workmen as described in the Annexure 'A' to the pleading of the sponsoring union, have been working in the slurry pond for reclamation of slurry and they are, in fact, the employees of the management and not the employees of the Co-operative Society which is considered as camouflage, these workmen are entitled to be regularised in service with effect from the date of reference i.e. 25-5-1989 and back wages. The management of Sudamdih Washery is really the principal employer of these workmen in view of the evidence on record. Legally also these workmen are the workmen of the management of Sudamdih Washery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. The management has produced the licence of the Co-operative Society marked Ext. M-9. But it has failed to produce registration of its establishment. The provision of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act envisages that for valid employment of contract labour two conditions must be fulfilled, namely, (i) every principal employer of an establishment must be registered and (ii) the contractor must have a valid licence. The mere holding of licence by the contractor alone will not enable the management to treat the workmen as contract labour. When these conditions are not satisfied the workmen involved should be considered as the workmen of the principal employer legally. (Current Labour Reports—Vol. 3—March, 1990—page 363—United Labour Union & others Vs. Union of India & Ors.). Thus, the management of Sudamdih Washery is the principal and real employer of these 117 workmen as listed in Annexure 'A' to the pleading of the sponsoring union.

Shri Ghose (MW-1) has admitted that the concerned workmen have been stacking slurry on the bank of the pond after excavation. Normally their job is two-fold—lifting of slurry from the slurry pond and stacking the same on the bank of the pond. The management has fixed the minimum work load of every workmen as 3.1 cubic metres. This being the position, the concerned workmen are entitled to get Group III wages as available to Stacker in N.C.W.A.I. which is followed up in subsequent N.C.W.As.

16. Accordingly, the following award is rendered in demand of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, Dhanbank of the pond after excavation. Normally their Satrugan Mondal as disclosed in Annexure 'A' to the pleading of the sponsoring union for regularisation in service of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. is justified. The management is directed to regularise them in service with effect from the date of reference i.e. 25-5-1989 and pay them back wages as per Group-III minus the amount already paid to them.

In the circumstances of the case, I award no cost.

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012(180) 87-D.III(A)D.IV(A)]

उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिनियम (सं. 1), धनबाद के पंचवट का प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का 3-9-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 2668.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Block-II Open Cast Project of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 3-9-90.

ANNEXURE
BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1,
DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
Reference No. 90 of 1988

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Block-II Open Cast Project of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Mitra, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.
For the Workmen : Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary,
Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

STATE : Bihar. **INDUSTRY :** Coal.

Dated, the 20th August, 1990

AWARD

By Order No. L-24012(250)/87-D.IV(B), dated 26-7-1988, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the demand of the Union for one special increment to Sri R. B. Ram at par with Sri N. P. Shahi by the Management of Block-II Open Cast Project of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd., is justified? If so, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?"

2. The order of reference of the present industrial dispute was received in the office of the Tribunal on 1-8-1988. Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union which is the sponsoring union appeared and at his instance several adjournments were given to file statement of claim by the sponsoring union on behalf of the concerned workman. Shri D. Mukherjee filed statement of claim on behalf of the concerned workman. The management also appeared through Shri B. Joshi, Advocate and

filed written statement denying and disputing the claim of the sponsoring union made on behalf of the concerned workman. Ultimately, Shri D. Mukherjee has submitted that he will not take further step in the case and the case may be decided according to law. In the circumstances, I am constrained to hold that the sponsoring union or the concerned workman is not interested in pursuing the preset industrial dispute. Accordingly, a 'no dispute' award is passed.

This is my award.

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-24012(250)/87-D.IV(B)/IR(Coal-I)]

का. प्रा. 2669.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का '14) का धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार गैसर्स बी.सी.सी. एच. के नूजकुरकी कोलियरी के प्रबंधन के संबंध निवाजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिनियम, (सं. 1), धनबाद के पंचवट का प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का 3-9-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 2669.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Nudkharkee Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 3-9-90.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 62 of 1990

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Mudkharkee Colliery.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Mitra, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.
For the Workmen.—Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary,
Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

STATE : Bihar. **INDUSTRY :** Coal.

Dated, the 20th August, 1990

AWARD

The present reference arises out of Order No. L-20012(215)/89-I.R.(Coal-I), dated 6-4-1990 passed by the Central Government in respect of an industrial dispute between the parties mentioned above. The subject matter of the dispute has been specified in the schedule to the said order and the said schedule runs as follows :

“Whether the management of M/s. B.C.C.L. in relation to Nudkharkee Colliery in Block-II Area is justified in denying correction of birth date from 17-10-31 to 10-6-44 of the workman Sri Bhog Singh, Miner/Loader ? If not to what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

2. The dispute has been settled out of Court. A memorandum of settlement has been filed in Court. I have gone through the terms of settlement and I find them quite fair and reasonable. There is no reason why an award should not be made on the basis of terms and conditions laid down in the memorandum of settlement. I accept it and make an award accordingly. The memorandum of settlement shall form part of the award.

3. Let a copy of this award be sent to the Ministry as required under section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012(215)/89-IR(Coal-I)]

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1 AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 62/90

(Notification No. L-20012(215)/89-IR(Coal-I) dated 6-4-90)

Employers in relation to the management of Nudkharkee Colliery

AND

Their workmen

PETITION OF COMPROMISE

The humble petition on behalf of the parties to the above reference most respectfully sheweth :—

1. That the Central Government by Notification No. L-20012(215)/89-IR(Coal-I) dated 6-4-90 has been pleased to refer the present case for adjudication to the Hon'ble Tribunal on the issue contained in the schedule of reference which is reproduced below :—

THE SCHEDULE

“Whether the management of M/s B.C.C.L. in relation to Nudkharkee Colliery in Block-II Area is justified in denying correction of birth date from 17-10-31 to 10-6-44 of the workman Sri Bhog Singh, Miner/Loader ? If not to what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

2. That the above dispute has been amicably settled between the parties on the following terms :—

(a) That the concerned workman Sri Bhog Singh will be referred to Apex medical Board of the Company for assessment of his age within 30 days from the date of the settlement. The concerned workman will appear before the aforesaid Apex Medical Board without fail on the date and time fixed for his medical examination.

(b) That the age of the concerned workman as will be assessed by the Apex Medical Board will be binding on both parties and it will be conclusive proof of his age for the purpose of his superannuation. It will be beyond the scope of any party to challenge the age to be assessed by the Apex Medical Board.

(c) That the date of birth computed from the age assessed by the Apex Medical Board will be entered in the Form “B” and other registers of the Company after making necessary correction and the new anterior Form will be prepared in the presence of the concerned workman where he will put his L.T.I. signature in token of acceptance of the age correction.

2. That in view of the settlement there remains nothing to be adjudicated.

Under the facts and circumstances stated above the Hon'ble Tribunal will be graciously pleased to accept the settlement as fair and proper and be pleased to pass the Award in terms of the settlement.

For the Workman :

1. (D. Mukherjee)

Secretary

B.C.K.U.

2. (Ram Pravesh Singh)

Area Secretary

B.C.K.U., Block-II

Area Committee.

For the Employer

1. (N. C. Nirula)

Chief General Manager

Block-II Area

2. (N. K. Sharma)

Personnel Manager

Block-II Area.

Sd/- Illegible

Witnesses :

1. Sd/-

2. Sd/-

Advocate

Part of the Award

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer

का.प्र. 2670.—प्रौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूच में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेम्स बी.सी.सी. एल के गीदी वाशरी के प्रबन्धन के संबंध निम्नलिखित और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निम्नलिखित प्रौद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रौद्योगिक अधिकरण, सं. 1, धनबाद के पंचकट को दफ्तरी करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-9-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 2670.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Gidi Washery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 3-9-90.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 65 of 1988

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of
Gidi Washery of Central Coalfields Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen

Shri S. K. Mitra,

PRESENT :

Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

For the Workmen : Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, the 29th August, 1990

AWARD

By Order No. L-24012(25%), 87-D.IV(B), dated, the 13th June, 1988, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Gidi Washery of Central Coalfields Ltd. in not absorbing/departmentalising S/Shri Dhaneshwar-I, (2) Duria Swami, (3) Budhan-I, (4) Ratneshwar, (5) Sibui, (6) Dhaneshwar-II and (7) Gurdal Singh as per tripartite Settlement dated 9-4-82, is justified ? If not, to what relief the workmen concerned are entitled ?"

2. The case of the management of Gidi Washery of Central Coalfields Ltd., as disclosed in the written statement-cum-rejoinder of the employer, details apart, is as follows :

The present reference is not maintainable inasmuch as the order of reference is based on erroneous presumption. The substantive case of the management is that Gidi Washery is one of the units of Argada Area of Central Coalfields Ltd. where beneficiation of medium coking coal is undertaken for the purpose of supply to the Steel Plant. The washery has an elaborately equipped plant and machinery for the purpose of washing of medium coking coal. One of the jobs which was occasionally carried out in the washery was plant cleaning. This job was awarded to a contractor. The recognised union of the management i.e. Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh affiliated to Indian National Trade Union Congress made a demand on the management that the mazdoors engaged in plant cleaning in Gidi Washery should be employed departmentally by the management on the ground that plant cleaning is a permanent and continuous job. The matter was negotiated between the management and the recognised union and it was agreed that such of the plant cleaning mazdoors of Gidi Washery employed by the contractor M/s. Sengupta & Sons and who were on the roll of Gidi Washery on 1-1-82 and who had worked continuously

during the calendar year 1-1-81 to 31-12-81 and who had put in 240 days of attendance during that period would be directly employed by the management of Gidi Washery as Category-I mazdoor. Accordingly, a settlement was reached between the management and Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh on 9-4-82. The management implemented the settlement and all the workers of M/s. Sengupta & Co. engaged as plant cleaning mazdoors in Gidi Washery were provided employment by the management. The Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh accepted the position that there was no other plant cleaning mazdoor previously engaged by M/s. Sengupta & Sons left out for employment. The register of the contractor showing the names of workers who were engaged by M/s. Sengupta & Sons as plant cleaning mazdoor was closed on 6-8-82. It transpired later that as a result of some manipulation and collusion between interested parties and the persons concerned some more names were subsequently inserted after 6-8-82. This naturally led to suspicion and it was revealed that the persons whose names were added were either deployed as Truck/Car Driver or as domestic servant or in some other capacity by the contractor for his personal service and that an attempt was made by manipulation of records to show that some additional persons had worked as plant cleaning mazdoors. When the aforesaid manipulation and fraud were detected by the management, steps were taken to see that the employment was not provided to the persons whose names were added by manipulation and fraud after 6-8-82. Since the persons concerned were not covered by Tripartite Settlement reached between the management and Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh on 9-4-82 and since the persons concerned were not employed as plant cleaning mazdoor at any time, the question of the management absorbing/departmentalising them did not and could not arise. The sponsoring union, namely, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, has made this demand as a result of manipulation and as a result of collusion between the interested parties and fraud committed by such interested persons. Hence, the question of giving relief to the concerned persons does not arise. In the circumstances, the management has submitted that its action in not absorbing/regularising the concerned persons be held to be justified.

3. The case of the sponsoring union, viz., Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, as disclosed in the written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workmen, is as follows :

The concerned workmen had been working in Gidi Washery as plant cleaning mazdoors since long with unblemished record of service. They had been working in permanent and prohibited category of job under the direct control and supervision of the management. They were working as plant cleaning mazdoors alongwith other plant cleaning mazdoors and had rendered continuous service to the satisfaction of the management. They had been working within the precinct and premises of the washery and were provided with necessary implements for execution of the job. The management had economic control over them. They had put in more than 240 days of attendance in each calendar year, but the management depriving their wages through different intermediaries only to deprive them of their legitimate dues.

Appreciating the legal position the management entered into Tripartite Settlement on 9-4-82 whereby it agreed to regularise all the plant cleaning mazdoors. After the settlement, the management issued appointment letters to all the plant cleaning mazdoors including the concerned workmen who were also interviewed and medically examined along with other plant cleaning mazdoors. The local management is very much biased and prejudiced against the members of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union and is always on the look out to victimise the members of this union. When the management came to know that the concerned workmen were the members and supporters of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, they were not allowed to resume their duties in spite of interview, appointment letters and medical examination. All other plant cleaning mazdoors have been absorbed departmentalised in service. The concerned workmen and their union represented the matter before the management against the illegal and discriminatory attitude, but to no effect. Seeing no other alternative, the union raised an industrial dispute before the A.L.C.(C), Dhanbad, which ended in failure due to the adamant attitude of the management. The appropriate Government, however, was please to refer the dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal. The action of the management of Gidi Washery in not absorbing departmentalised concerned workman is illegal and unjustified and against the principles of natural justice. In the circumstances, the union has prayed that the concerned workmen be absorbed or departmentalised in service with retrospective effect and paid arrears of wages and consequential benefits.

4. In rejoinder to the written statement of the sponsoring union, the management has denied the assertion of the sponsoring union that the concerned persons were ever employed as plant cleaning mazdoors in Gidi Washery and also other assertions relating thereto. The management has specifically submitted that the concerned persons were never employed as plant cleaning mazdoors in Gidi Washery or in any capacity at any time and alleged that these persons are trying to enter into service by manipulation and fraudulent means. The management issued appointment letters only to the persons who were actually employed as plant cleaning mazdoors, but since the concerned persons were never employed as plant cleaning mazdoors in Gidi Washery, there was no question of issuing any letter of appointment to them. In the circumstances, the management has submitted that the demand of the sponsoring union is not justified.

5. In rejoinder to the written statement of the management, the sponsoring union has stated that it is mischievous on the part of the management to suggest that the names of the concerned persons were subsequently entered through manipulation after 6-8-82. The union has denied that the concerned persons were employed as Truck Driver/Car Driver or as domestic servants or in some other capacity by the contractor for personal service as alleged by the management. The union has asserted that the concerned persons were employed as plant cleaning mazdoors and alleged that it is mischievous to suggest on the part of the management that the demand has been made by the sponsoring union as a result of manipulation and collusion between the interested par-

ties or that fraud was committed by alleged interested persons.

6. The management has examined three witnesses, namely, MW-1 M. M. Prasad, posted as Dy. P.M. in Argada area of M/s. C.C. Ltd. for sometime, MW-2 Radha Mohan Sinha, initially posted as Sr. Personnel Manager later and MW-3 N. P. Singh, posted in Argada Area of M/s. C. C. Ltd. from 1982 till the end of September, 1986, initially as Personnel Manager and later as Dy. Chief Personnel Manager and laid in evidence a number of documents which have been marked Exts. M-1 to M-4.

On the other hand, the sponsoring union has examined one Sahaban Ansari as WW-1 who earlier worked as plant cleaning mazdoor in Gidi Washery and WW-2 Dhaneshwar No. 1, one of the concerned workmen and laid in evidence a number of documents which have been marked Exts. W-1 to W-6.

7. Undeniably Gidi Washery is one of the units of Argada Area of M/s. C. C. Ltd. and that the washery has an elaborately equipped plant and machinery for the purpose of washing of medium coking coal. It remains an irrefragable position that the job of plant cleaning in the washery was done through a contractor styled M/s. Sengupta and Sons. Admittedly, the Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh affiliated to INTUC, a recognised union, was operating in the Gidi Washery, and consequent upon a demand of the union for departmentalisation of plant cleaning mazdoors on the ground that the job of plant cleaning is a permanent and continuous job, the management of the washery came to a settlement agreeing thereby to give direct employment to those plant cleaning mazdoors of Gidi Washery employed by the Contractor M/s. Sengupta & Sons who were on the roll of Gidi Washery on 1-11-82 and who had worked continuously during the calendar year 1-1-81 to 31-12-82 and who had put in 240 days of attendance during that period as Category-1 Mazdoor. But the settlement dated 9-4-82 does not bear out this position. The relevant provision of the Agreement (Ext. M-1) is gleaned hereinbelow :

4. Agreed that in regard to the contract labourers engaged in other operations of permanent nature in Gidi Washery, viz spillage cleaning, cleaning of slurry ponds, magnetite re-handling etc., a joint meeting with the management and the union representatives at the level of Area General Managers managing all the Washeries of Central Coalfields Limited will be held within 15 days finally with Director (P) with a view to take decision about departmentalisation of such operations because these jobs are similar to that which is in operation at various other washeries also. The meeting will be held with a view to take decision on the same principle as that of unloading labourers so that the regularisation of all such persons is affected uniformly in the same day i.e. 15th July, 1982."

At the time of hearing the management produced another settlement arrived at subsequently which has been marked Ext. M-2. MW-1 M. M. Prasad has

stated that close on the heels of settlement (Ext. M-1) another settlement was arrived at with Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh before ALC(C), Ranchi, sometime in August, 1982 over self-same issue. This subsequent settlement has been marked as Ext. M-2. This settlement has come under carping flak of Shri D. Mukherjee, authorised representative of the sponsoring union. He has submitted that this settlement has not been pleaded by the management in its pleading nor does the settlement bear the signature of any person or date. Indeed, the matter is so; the existence of this settlement has not been pleaded in the pleading of the management nor does it bear the name and signature of any of the signatories nor does it bear the date. Even so, there is a recital of the earlier settlement in the subsequent settlement and the claim of all the plant cleaning mazdoors is based on the terms of this settlement. The relevant portion of the terms of the settlement is given hereunder :

"3. The workers who had been engaged on plant spillage cleaning and magnetite charging will be given fresh appointment based on their eligibility of having completed 240 days attendance during the calendar year from 1-1-81 to 31-12-81 and those who were on roll of washery as on 1-1-82 and were working exclusively on above jobs and were getting Cat. I wages."

8. It appears that the claim of the concerned workman for absorption/regularisation in the service of Gidi Washery and M/s. C. C. Ltd. is principally based on this agreement. The case of the management is that the concerned workman had never worked as plant cleaning mazdoors and that they are attempting to get into employment by having their names inserted in the register of the contractor—M/s. Sengupta & Sons by some manipulation and collusion between the interested parties and themselves. The management has not pleaded specifically in its pleading who were the interested parties who resorted to manipulation and collusion with the concerned workmen. The sponsoring union has hotly disputed such manipulation and collusion. At the time of hearing the management has tried to fish out evidence to suggest by examining MW-3 N. P. Singh who was posted in Argada Area of M/s. C. C. Ltd. as Personnel Manager and later Dy. Chief Personnel Manager from May, 1982 till the end of 1986. It is worthwhile to mention here that this witness was examined by the management after the sponsoring union has closed its case by examining two witnesses. In the context of these circumstances, Shri D. Mukherjee, authorised representative of the sponsoring union, has criticised the course adopted by the management in examining MW-3 after close of the evidence of the sponsoring union by submitting that the management has tried by having recourse to this method, to fill in the lacuna by ramification and other means. Indeed, the testimony of Shri Singh is replete with hard facts not disclosed in the pleading of the management. Anyway, Shri Singh has stated that Mr. N. P. Srivastava, Labour Officer, inserted the names of the concerned workmen in the register and that the management decided to take disciplinary action against him and when he got scent that things brewing hot for him he left M/s. C. C. Ltd. This fact has not been pleaded

in the pleading nor has the management submitted any document in support of this fact. In cross-examination this witness has admitted that Sri Srivastava resigned from service and that when a person resigns from service, he will not be released until and unless his resignation is accepted. He has further admitted that the resignation letter of Shri Srivastava and acceptance of his resignation must be lying with the management. The big question remains as to how the management accepted his resignation when he allegedly played dirty trick with it. There is no answer to this question.

In the circumstances, I have reason to believe that the management has made Sri Srivastava a scapegoat in order to lend credence to its case that the names of the concerned workmen were inserted in the register of the contractor by manipulation and collusion between interested persons and the concerned workmen. Then again, it remains unexplained as to why Sri Srivastava became interested in the employment of the concerned workmen.

9. The management has produced a register purported to be the register of M/s. Sengupta & Sons marked Ext. W-3. The register appears to be Identity Card Register. It appears from this register that after the signatures of Sri Srivastava dated 6-8-82 (Ext. M-1) the names of the concerned workmen appear in the register with full particulars and photographs. The contention of the management is that the names of the concerned workmen were inserted subsequently in the register and this has been done by the interested persons in collusion with the concerned workmen. As I have pointed out before that the names of such interested persons have not been disclosed in the pleading of the management. By fishing out evidence at the time of hearing the management suggested that it was the mechanician of Sri Srivastava. From my discussion above, it will be evident that the management has failed to prove this allegation by leading hard evidence. In the circumstances, I am not prepared to believe that the names of the concerned workmen were inserted in the register (Ext. W-3) by Sri Srivastava by manipulation and in collusion with the concerned workmen. The evidence of MW-2 Radha Mohan Sinha discloses that the Area Office prepared letters of appointment for the concerned workmen and that out of seven concerned workmen letters of appointment were issued to three. These letters of appointment have been produced by the sponsoring union and marked Exts. W-2 to W-2/2. The management has taken the position in its written statement that since the concerned persons were never employed as plant cleaning mazdoors, there was no question of issuing any appointment letters to them. But the stubborn fact is that appointment letters were issued to three of the concerned workmen as appearing from the evidence of MW-2 and Exts. W-2 to W-2/2. Hence, it is a travesty of fact to suggest by the management that there was no question of issuing any appointment letters to the concerned workmen. Anyway, the case of the management is that when manipulation and fraud were detected by the management, steps were taken not to provide employment to the concerned workmen. It has not been disclosed in the pleading of the management as to what steps it took or enquiry

made before coming to the conclusion that the concerned workmen were not the workmen of M/s. Sengupta & Sons and how manipulation and fraud were resorted to by them alongwith alleged interested persons. MW-1 M. M. Prasad has stated that some complaints were made by some of the contractors workmen that they were not getting the employment and he held enquiry in the matter and some of the complainants made complaint before him. These all important complaints have not been produced by the management. MW-1 M. M. Prasad has admitted in cross-examination that he did not submit any report after holding enquiry and that he simply forwarded the statements of the complainants to the Dy. Chief Personnel Manager and that while conducting the enquiry he did not consider Bonus register of M/s. Sengupta & Sons. Since Shri Prasad had conducted a self-styled enquiry without submitting any report, the so called enquiry was no enquiry at all. The statements of three of the concerned workmen, who, according to MW-1 Sri Prasad, were the complainants, have been marked Exts. M-3 to M-3|2. All of them stated in their statements that they were working as plant cleaning mazdoors under M/s. Sengupta & Sons. According to MW-2 Radha Mohan Sinha, the management of Area Office, acting on telephonic instruction from Head Quarter that the concerned workmen were impersonating others, did not give employment to these workmen as they did not work under M/s. Sengupta and Sons. In cross-examination he has admitted that he did not personally receive the telephonic message and that the message was received by the Project Officer. But MW-3 U. P. Singh has reeled of a different story which was up in his sleeve. He has stated that he got instruction from the Head Quarter over telephone directing them not to issue appointment letters to the concerned workmen and that Shri Jawaharlal, Chief Personnel Manager of M/s. C.C. Ltd. informed him so over the phone. He has admitted that he did not enquire of him as to the reasons weighing with Jawaharlal for advising them not to issue appointment letters to the concerned workmen. He has also stated that he did not write down the telephonic message of the Head Office since that was not the system. If this piece of evidence is to be believed then it must be presumed that a public sector undertaking like M/s. C.C. Ltd. has no system of monitoring important direction or information. It is really hard to believe this fact. However, this witness has admitted that Sri Jawaharlal did not confirm the telephonic message to him in writing. As per evidence of this witness, the position boils down to this is that somebody from the Head Quarter gave some important direction over the telephone for which no record is available. It is preposterous to believe such proposition. Anyway this witness has stated that a Committee was constituted by the management to ascertain as to who were workmen eligible (working under M/s. Sengupta & Sons) for absorption and appointment and this Committee consisted of the Project Officer, Labour Officer of Gidi Washery, M/s. Sengupta and Sons and representatives of RCMS and this Committee prepared a list containing the names of eligible workmen for absorption and appointment and the management of Gidi Washery prepared appointment letters accordingly. But there is no documentary evi-

dence on record to show that such Committee was constituted and that such Committee prepared a list. From all these facts and evidence on record and circumstances I come to the conclusion that the contention of the management that the names of the concerned workmen were inserted in the register by manipulation and collusion is without any foundation and so their contention must founder on the ground.

10. WW-1 Sahaban Ansari is employed in M/s. C. C. Ltd. He has stated that earlier he was working in Gidi Washery in 1976 as plant cleaning mazdoor. He has vouched for the fact that he knows all the concerned workmen and that they were his co-workers when he was working in Gidi Washery and that he had seen them working as plant cleaning mazdoors since when he started working in Gidi Washery as plant cleaning mazdoors in 1976. WW-2 Dhaneswar No. I, one of the concerned workman, has stated that from 1976 till 17-2-1983 he had worked in Gidi Washery as plant cleaning mazdoor and the other concerned workmen also worked in Gidi Washery as plant cleaning mazdoors till 17-2-1983. He has further stated that he had worked from 1976 till 17-2-83, till 17-2-1983 in Gidi Washery continuously and that in every year he had performed duty for 250 days to 300 days and other concerned workmen also worked continuously in Gidi Washery for the aforesaid period and they had also performed duty for 250 to 300 days in every year. He has claimed that even in 1981 all the concerned workmen including himself performed duties for more than 240 days. The evidence of these two witnesses firmly establishes the position that the concerned workmen had worked in Gidi Washery as plant cleaning mazdoors continuously and that in 1981 too they had worked for more than 240 days.

The sponsoring union called for from the management Bonus Register by petition dated 23-1-1989. The management produced the Bonus Register (Ext. W-4|1) purported to be that of M/s. Sengupta & Sons. But the first entry in the register (Ext. W-4) indicates the name of the contractor as M/s. Malgaram. The other pages of this register do not disclose the name of the contractor. Hence, this register cannot be accepted as Bonus Register of M/s. Sengupta & Sons. Shri D. Mukherjee has criticised this register by submitting that the management attempted to subvert the real fact by producing this spurious register. Anyway, the fact is that the real Bonus Register of M/s. Sengupta & Sons has not been produced. The management has not taken the plea that such register is not in its custody or it was not made available to them by M/s. Sengupta & Sons. This being the position I come to the conclusion that the real fact would have come to light had the Bonus Register of M/s. Sengupta & Sons been produced.

11. However, from the evidence on record, I come to the conclusion that the concerned workmen were employed under M/s. Sengupta & Sons as plant cleaning mazdoors of Gidi Washery and that in 1981 all of them had put in more than 240 days of attendance. Hence, the concerned workmen are entitled to be absorbed/departmentalised in service

of the Washery. Now, the question remains from which period they are entitled to be so absorbed or departmentalised.

12. According to MW-1 M.M. Prasad the subsequent settlement marked Ext. M-2 was effected in August, 1982. It is on the basis of this settlement that some of the plant cleaning mazdoors of M/s. **Sengupta & Sons** were absorbed/departmentalised in the service of the Washery. M-3 N.P. Singh has stated that appointment letters to these workmen were issued in November, 1982. This fact is borne out from the register marked Ext. W-3. Thus, the position is reached that these plant cleaning mazdoors got letter of appointment from the management in November, 1982. The evidence of MW-3 indicates that appointment letters in respect of seven concerned workmen were prepared in 1983 and MW-2 Sri Sinha has testified that out of these seven concerned workmen letters of appointment were issued to three persons. These letters of appointment were issued as per the Register (Ex. W-3) on 24-2-1983. WW-2 Bhanshwar No. 1, one of the concerned workmen, has stated that he worked in Gidi Washery as plant cleaning mazdoor continuously till 17-2-1983 and the other concerned workmen also worked continuously in the said Washery for the same period. This being so, the concerned workmen are entitled to be absorbed/departmentalised in the service of the washery from 18-2-1983 as Category-I Mazdoor and to get back wages from that date till they are allowed to join their duties by the management. Nevertheless, in the circumstances of the present case I consider that the management should pay them 50 per cent of back wages.

13. Accordingly, the following award is rendered—the action of the management of Gidi Washery of Central Coalfields Ltd. in not absorbing/departmentalising S/Shri (i) Dhaneshwar-I, (2) Duria Swami, (3) Budhan-I, (4) Ratneshwar, (5) Sibui, (6) Dhaneshwar-II and (7) Gurdayal Singh as per tripartite Settlement dated 9-4-1982 and subsequent settlement (Ext. M-2) is not justified. The management is directed to absorb/departmentalise the concerned workmen as Category-I Mazdoors with effect from 18-2-1983 and to pay them 50 per cent of back wages from that date till the date of their joining duties. The concerned workmen are directed to report for duties within one month from the date of publication of this award.

In the circumstances of the case, I award no cost.

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-24012(252)](87-D.IV(B))IR(C-I)]

का.आ. 2671—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स बी.सी.एल. कोट रमी कोलियरी के प्रबन्धतल के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में लिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, सं. 1 धनबाद, के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करता है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3/9/90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 2671.—In pursuance of section of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the

Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Tarmi Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 3-9-1990.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 146 of 1988

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Tarmi Colliery of M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Mitra.—Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Shri J. P. Singh, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, the 24th August, 1990

AWARD

By Order No. L-24012/47/88-D.IV(B)D-IV(A), dated the 31st October, 1988, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Tarmi Colliery of Messrs C. C. Ltd., P.O. Bermo, Dist. Giridih, in dismissing Shri Parmanand Singh, Ex-Grade II Clerk by letter dated 14-11-1987 is justified? If so, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?”

2. The case of the management of Tarmi Colliery of M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd., as disclosed in the written statement-cum-rejoinder submitted, details apart, is as follows :

The present industrial dispute cannot be considered as an industrial dispute under section 2-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. The schedule of the terms of reference is also erratic in that the concerned workman has been described as Ex-Clerk Grade-II. Anyway, it was brought to the notice of the management that the workman concerned had allegedly

committed certain acts of misconduct falling within the scope of Certified Standing Order 18(1)(a) of Tarmi Colliery, viz. fraud and dishonesty in connection with the business of the company. After ascertaining the actual position, the management issued chargesheet dated 23/24-6-1983 to the concerned workman for misconduct of fraud and dishonesty in connection with the business of the company under clause 18(1)(a) of the Certified Standing Order on the ground that he did not pay the full billed amount relating to advance and total L.T.C. bill for 1983-86 in respect of seven workmen specified in the chargesheet. The workman concerned submitted his reply on 27-6-1983 denying the charge. His explanation was considered by the Manager of the colliery and was not found to be satisfactory. Thereafter with the approval of General Manager, Dhori Area in which Tarmi colliery falls, the Manager appointed Shri G. D. Dubey, Dy. Personnel Manager, Dhori Area as Enquiry Officer for holding enquiry into charge framed against the concerned workman. But Shri Dubey could not hold the enquiry as he was transferred to Singrauli area of Central Coalfields Limited. Again with the approval of the General Manager, Dhori Colliery, the Manager appointed Sri A. Ansari, Dy. Personnel Manager, Dhori Colliery as Enquiry Officer in place of Shri Dubey for holding enquiry into the charges framed against the concerned workman. Shri Ansari held the enquiry after giving notice to the workman concerned who fully participated in the enquiry and he was assisted during the enquiry by Shri Bajrangi Singh, Loading Inspector of the colliery as a co-worker for defending him. The enquiry was held in conformance to the principle of natural justice, and after conclusion of the enquiry, the Enquiry Officer submitted his report holding the concerned workman guilty of the charge levelled against him. The report of the Enquiry Officer was duly considered by the Project Officer/Agent of Tarmi Colliery; he accepted the finding of the Enquiry Officer and considering the gravity of misconduct proved against the concerned workman, he came to the conclusion that the workman concerned should be dismissed from service. Accordingly he issued dismissal order on 14-11-1987 and dismissed the concerned workman from service. The management has submitted that the action taken by it against the concerned workman is fully legal and fully justified and in the circumstance the concerned workman is not entitled any relief. M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd. is a Government Company within the meaning of Section 617 of the Company's Act and it is wholly financed by the Central Government. The funds of the Company are public funds and its employees are public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of I.P.C. In the circumstances, the management has prayed that its action of dismissal of the concerned workman from service for grave misconduct be held to be justified.

3. The case of the concerned workman as appearing in the written statement submitted by him, briefly stated, is as follows :

He was dismissed from service by Office Order dated 14-11-1987 issued by the Project Manager of Tarmi Colliery with effect from the even date. He was a permanent employee of Tarmi Colliery. He was appointed as a Clerk Grade-III in the colliery and was confirmed and placed in Clerical Grade-II.

He had unblemished record of service. He was active member of Janta Mazdoor Sangh which is a union rival to the recognised union, Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh. He became eye-sore to the rival union and officers of the colliery due to his trade union activities. The officers of the colliery in league with the members of Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh hatched a plan to oust him from service and they have succeeded in dismissing him from service on a false charge. The management issued a chargesheet against him for misconduct under Clause 18(1) of Certified Standing Orders alleging that he did not pay the full billed amount to the workman specified in the chargesheet while making payment for advance and final L.T.C. bill for 1983-86. He by his letter dated 27-6-1983, submitted his explanation denying the charge. He alleged that the charge levelled against him were fabricated, baseless and manipulated. He asserted that the workmen specified in the chargesheet were paid correctly as per L.T.C. payment sheet in presence of the Administrative Officer, Sri A. K. Sinha in the office on 21-6-1983. Had he made any short payment, the workmen involved were in a position to make a complaint to the Administrative Officer who was instantly available in the office of the colliery at the time of payment. His firm assertion was that the workers were correctly paid, but they filed complaint against him under pressure of Sri T. K. Dhar, Assistant Secretary of the rival union, Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh. Sri Dhar was annoyed with him because he joined Janta Mazdoor Sangh. The workmen involved purported to have filed their complaint on 22-6-1983 as an after thought instead of on the date of payment i.e. 21-6-83, due to manipulation and pressure exercised on them by Sri T. K. Dhar, Assistant Secretary of Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh. The management, in collusion with Shri T. K. Dhar, Assistant Secretary, Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, did not accept the explanation submitted by him and instituted departmental enquiry appointing Sri G. D. Dubey, Dy. P.M.(D), Dhori area as Enquiry Officer and Sri K. G. Vishwakarma as Presenting Officer. In the departmental enquiry the seven workmen involved submitted a written petition before the Enquiry Officer admitting therein to have received payment according to the bill and that there was no short payment made to them. But subsequently, on the pressure of R.C.M.S. as well as by management's representative the witness half heartedly supported the allegation of short payment made to them. Their evidence is replete with contradiction and falsehood. Unfortunately the Enquiry Officer did not make correct conclusion in his report. Although payments were made to 14 persons in the office on 21-6-1983, the other 7 persons did not make any complaint of short payment nor did they allege that payment had been made on a later date at the house of the concerned workman. The Enquiry Officer did not make fair and proper enquiry nor did he consider the evidence as an impartial judge. In the circumstances, the concerned workman has prayed that the order of dismissal passed against him be set aside and he be reinstated in service with full back wages and other benefits.

4. In rejoinder to the written statement of the concerned workman, the management has denied that the

concerned workman was implicated falsely at the instance of R.C.S.M. due to his trade union activities. The management has also denied that any pressure was exercised on the workmen involved who filed the complaint against the concerned workman. The management has denied that the L.T.C. payments were made to the workmen concerned in presence of the Administrative Officer, Shri A. K. Sinha on 21-6-1983. Anyway, the payments were made at the Pay Counter. The management has further denied that the evidence given by its witnesses was half-hearted or there was any contradiction as alleged.

5. In rejoinder to the written statement of the management, the concerned workman has stated that the present dispute is an industrial dispute under Section 2-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. Although he has been described as Ex-Grade II Clerk this does not change the nature of the case. It is alleged that the report of the Enquiry Officer suffers from perversity because the evidence on the record and the fact and circumstances of the case were not properly considered by the Enquiry Officer.

6. At the instance of the management the propriety and fairness of the domestic enquiry was considered as preliminary issue. By order dated 21-6-1990 it was held that the domestic enquiry was held fairly and properly. Thereupon the case was heard on merit and both the parties relied upon the evidence already on record to support their respective cases.

7. Admittedly, Parmanand Singh, the workman concerned was a permanent employee of Tarmi Colliery under Dhori area of M/s. S.C.C. Ltd. and that in course of time he was placed in Clerical Grade-II. Undeniably he was dismissed from service for allegedly committing misconduct of fraud and dishonesty in connection with company's business under Clause 18(1)(a) of the Certified Standing Order of the colliery. Consequent upon his dismissal from service he raised the present industrial dispute under the provision of Section 2-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. He is competent to raise such dispute upon being dismissed from service. Even though, in the schedule to the order of reference he has been described erratically as Ex-Grade-II Clerk, the present industrial dispute remains and the employer of the workman concerned has not in any way been misled by such erratic description. In the circumstances, I come to the conclusion that the present industrial dispute is maintainable.

8. The Manager of Tarmi Colliery issued chargesheet dated 23/24-6-83 (Ext. M-1) against the concerned workman for his alleged acts of misconduct under the provision of Clause 18(1)(a) of the certified Standing Order of the colliery for committing fraud and dishonesty in connection with company's business. The concerned workman submitted his explanation to the chargesheet which was not found satisfactory and thereafter a domestic enquiry ensued. In the domestic enquiry, the Enquiry Officer Sri A. N. Ansari, Dy. P.M., Dhori Area, found the concerned workman guilty of misconduct and the Project Officer/Agent, Tarmi Colliery considered the report of the Enquiry Officer and came to the conclusion that the concerned workman should be dismissed from service and accordingly he was dismissed from service by order dated 14-11-1987 with immediate effect (Ext. M-16).
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9. The relevant portion of the chargesheet against the concerned workman is gleaned hereinbelow :

"That on 21-6-83 at 4.00 P.M. while making payment for advance and final LTC bill for 1983-86 to the P.R. workers of Q. No. 6, Tarmi Colliery, you did not pay the full billed amount in their favour and illegally retained the amount as indicated against the name of the workers, which amounts to fraud and dishonesty under S.O. 18(1)(a) connected with the company's business.

Name of the Workers	Amount billed Rs.	Actual amount paid. Rs.	Amount illegally deducted. Rs.
1. Budhu Munda	2956/—	2800/—	156/—
2. Kali Pado	1880/—	1430/—	450/—
3. Niwaran Bouri	2956/—	2800/—	156/—
4. Smt. Sheomati Bourin	1880/—	1780/—	100/—
5. Smt. Sukhani Bibi	1880/—	1770/—	110/—
6. Madan Mohali	472/—	440/—	32/—
7. Smt. Sarwati Modin	472/—	440/—	32/—

If the above charges are proved, it would constitute the subversive of discipline and also constitute misconduct under clause 18(1) of the certified standing order and even otherwise considering what is misconduct has to be reasonably construed.

You are required to submit the explanation to the above charges to reach the undersigned within 3 days from the date of receipt of the chargesheet. Should you fail to submit the explanation within the prescribed period, it will be presumed that you have no explanation to offer that you accept the charges framed against you and thereafter the case can be disposed of by the competent authority on its merit without any further reference to you. If you wish to be heard in person you may make a request to that effect. Pending enquiry is to the charges you are hereby placed under suspension with immediate effect during the period of suspension you will be entitled for subsistence allowance as admissible under rules. During the period of suspension, you will not leave the station and call on all working days at 9 A.M. in the office of the Administrative Office Tarmi Colliery getting your presence marked and for receiving any instruction or communication intended for you."

In reply to the chargesheet, the concerned workman submitted his explanation on 27-6-83 and the relevant portion of his reply (Ex. M-2) is given hereunder :

"That all workers mentioned from Sl. No. 1 to 7 in the charge sheet were paid correctly as per LTC payment sheet. The Administrative Officer, Sri A. K. Sinha was present in the office on 21-6-83, while payment was being made to the workers concerned. Had there

been any complain regarding his payment the workmen under reference should have reported to the Administrative Officer, which they did not so.

As a matter of fact, I have been falsely implicated in this case on a false complaint filed by the workmen under pressure and instigation of Sri T. K. Dhar, Asstt. Secretary of RCMS Union, who is behind me for the last two years, since I had joined 'Janta Mazdoor Sangh' Bermo Branch.

Had there been any truth in the above complain the worker could either have refused to accept the payment or could have reported the matter to any of the official on the same day immediately after payment, was made to them. But they did not do so.

The complaint has (been) filed on 22-6-83 after heavy pressure of Union Leader Sri Dhar with a view to demoralise me to draw my hand for Janta Mazdoor Sangh."

It appears that from the very beginning the defence of the concerned workman was (i) that all the workers mentioned from Sl. Nos. 1 to 7 were correctly paid, (ii) that none of them had made any complaint to Sri A. K. Sinha, Administrative Officer who was present in the office on 21-6-83 when the payments were made, (iii) that he has been falsely implicated in the case on a false complaint filed by the workmen under pressure of Sri T. K. Dhar, Asstt. Secretary of R.C.M.S. who had been running on his tail since he joined Janta Mazdoor Sangh two years ago, (iv) that had there been any truth in the complaint, the workmen should have refused to accept payment or reported the matter to any officer and (v) the complaint was filed under heavy pressure from Shri Dhar with a view to demoralise him and to draw him apart from Janta Mazdoor Sangh.

10. The pay-sheet of the workmen listed in the chargesheet who allegedly got less payment than what were due to them, indicates that all of them received correct payment and not their L.T.s thereon. But Sri A. N. Sinha, reported on 22-6-83 that on that date at about 12.30 P.M. a representation of ten workmen of Onarry No. 6 was received in which they had complained to have been paid less payment than what was due to them by Parmanand Singh and that thereafter an enquiry was conducted in presence of Sri Bairam Singh, Sri T. K. Dhar and many others including Hararam Singh in the course of which B. N. Singh was reported to have told that since he was being pressured by the rival union, he would make payment to the claimants after a few days. According to Sri Sinha this statement of Sri Singh was an admission and proved that he deducted money illegally from the workmen. In my view, the statement of Singh, even if made, cannot be construed to be an admission of his because he stated that he was being pressured by the rival union and so he would make payment to the claimants. Anyway, Sri Sinha put up the matter before the higher authority who decided to issue chargesheet and order of suspension upon the concerned workman. This representation of ten workmen was not made available either in the domestic

enquiry or before the Tribunal at the time of hearing. An undated complaint was made by as many as 14 workmen complaining less payment of L.T.C. bill by the concerned workman. But in the chargesheet the management has listed only seven workmen. It seems that the management has not acted upon this undated complaint against the concerned workman because, had that been so, the concerned workman should have been arraigned on charge for having made less payment to 14 workmen. It appears that Sri B. P. Singh, Sri Ratiram Singh and Sri T. K. Dhar stated in writing that the concerned workman agreed to make payment of balance amount to the workers concerned within two days from the date when the occurrence was reported on 22-6-83. The management produced the statement of these three witnesses in the domestic enquiry. But none of these witnesses were produced before the Enquiry Officer for their cross-examination by the concerned workman. Then again, all these seven concerned workmen who allegedly received less payment than what were due to them submitted an application on 22-6-83, i.e. when the complaint of short payment was received by the Administrative Officer that they were paid rightly by the concerned workman and that they were forced to make a complaint by some one whose name they would not disclose. This application was forwarded by the Administrative Officer to the Enquiry Officer on 30-10-85. The Enquiry Officer started holding the enquiry on and from 19-4-86. The management has also produced this document before the Enquiry Officer. But the Enquiry Officer did not consider this document. As a matter of fact, on the basis of the statement of witnesses and the report of the Administrative Officer that the concerned workman had deducted the money illegally from the workman, the Enquiry Officer found the concerned workman guilty of the charge levelled against him. I have already pointed out that the opinion of Sri Sinha, the Administrative Officer that the concerned workman has admitted to have made less payments is unwarranted. Besides, the opinion of the Administrative Officer cannot be considered as decisive factor for holding the concerned workman guilty of the charge of misconduct.

11. It appears that Madan Mohli, Kalipada Kalindi, Nibaran Bouri, Sukhee Bibi and Budhu Munda were examined in the domestic enquiry out of the seven workmen. Madan Mohli could not state correctly as to what was due to him by way of L.T.C. and what he was actually paid by the concerned workman. Kalipada Kalindi, however, could state correctly the L.T.C. amount due to him and the amount that was paid to him. He admitted that at the time when he received less payment he did not make any complaint and that the concerned workman deducted the amount from 12 of his fellow workmen. But this is not the case of the management that the concerned workman deducted amount from 12 workmen. Nibaran Bouri could not state correctly the L.T.C. amount due to him but could state correctly the amount he was paid. According to him, the payment was made in the quarter of the concerned workman, but this is not the case of the management: the firm case of the management is that the payment was made from the Pay Counter of the colliery office. Sukhai Bibi and Budhu Munda could not also state the amount that were due to him.

and the amounts that they were actually paid by the concerned workman. Sukhai Bibi stated that the received payment at the residence of the concerned workman. This statement again is wrong for the case of the management is that the payments were made from the Pay Counter of the colliery office.

12. Regard being had to the discrepancy in the statement of the witnesses, their resiling from the position taken by them about less payment in the application submitted on 22-6-83, non-production of witnesses in presence of whom the concerned workman allegedly agreed to make reimbursement and constant defence of the concerned workmen of his having made correct payment and of his having been implicated in the case by Sri Dhar of rival union, R.C.M.S., I am constrained to hold that the charge against the concerned workman has not been satisfactorily established or proved in domestic enquiry. Hence, the report of the Enquiry Officer holding the concerned workman guilty of the charge and the action of the management in dismissing him from service on the basis of the report of the Enquiry Officer are not sustainable. Accordingly, the concerned workman is entitled to be reinstated in service, but in the circumstances of the case with 50% of back wages.

13. Accordingly, the following award is rendered.—The action of the management of Tarmi Colliery of M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd. in dismissing Parmanand Singh, Ex-Grade II Clerk with effect from 14-11-1987 is not justified. The management is directed to reinstate him in service with effect from the date of his dismissal from service and to pay him 50% of back wages until he resumes his duty and give him continuity of service. The concerned workman is directed to report for duty within one month from the date of publication of the award.

In the circumstances of the case, I award no cost.

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-24012(47)/88-D.IV(B) D.IV(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 1990

का.आ. 2672—आध्यात्मिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्राप्ति 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय एवं मद्रास कोर्टों के निर्णयों के प्रकाशन के प्रबंधन से संबंधित केन्द्रीय अधिकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट आध्यात्मिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार आध्यात्मिक अधिकरण, सं. 2 अनुवाद के पत्रों को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 2672.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sijua Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Company and their workmen which was received by the Central Government.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD.

PRESENT

Shri I. N. Sinha,

Presiding Officer.

REFERENCE NO. 46 OF 1987

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Sijua Colliery of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Limited and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen : Shri J. D. Lall, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 20th August, 1990

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(292)/86-D.III(A) dated, the 20th January, 1987.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Sijua Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Limited in dismissing from service their workman, Shri Ram Prasad Sao, Timber Mistry from 17-8-1985 was justified? If not, to what relief is this workman entitled?”

The case of the concerned workman Shri Ram Prasad Sai is that in the year 1963 he was appointed as General Mazdoor at Sijua Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. He has his ancestral house and property in the locality adjacent to the company's land wherein he is residing along with his family members. Overhead electric line of the company with high voltage current passes over his house. He had to extend, his house on the first floor and as such he approached the management to remove the said obstruction of the overhead line passing over his single storeyed house. The management was very much annoyed because of the approach made by the concerned workman for removal of the overhead line passing over his house. The management instead of considering his genuine grievance started coercive methods to harass and black-mail him. The management issued a letter dated 7-6-85 with false allegation of unauthorised construction of the house of the concerned workman over the management's land. In the above said allegation the management asked the concerned workman to demolish the unauthorised construction by the concerned work-

man. By letter dated 18-6-85 the concerned workman replied to the said allegation of the management made in their letter dated 7-6-85. The concerned workman very specifically stated in the said letter that if the company had any doubt against his claim, the matter may be verified by measurement by the Sarkari Amin of the block. He also denied the allegation of encroachment of the company's land, and has clearly stated that there was a land dispute regarding the said land between him and the management and as such the management should get it decided by resorting to the proper forum for settling such matter. Thereafter the management issued chargesheet dated 14/17-6-85 containing false charges and set up a departmental enquiry. The management conducted departmental enquiry ignoring the principles of natural justice. The concerned workman was not given full opportunity to defend his case in the domestic enquiry. After completing the departmental enquiry the management issued a letter of dismissal and dismissed the concerned workman with effect from 17-8-85. The ownership of the said land over which the management claims encroachment cannot form the subject matter of misconduct on the part of the concerned workman if he constructed house on his own land. The entire process of issuing chargesheet to the concerned workman, holding domestic enquiry and dismissing him from service was mala fide and bad in law. It is further submitted that his dismissal from service with effect from 17-8-85 is illegal and unjustified. On the above facts it is prayed that it may be held that the action of the management of Sijua Colliery of M/s. Tisco, in dismissing the concerned workman from service with effect from 17-8-85 is unjustified and that the concerned workman is entitled for reinstatement with full back wages and consequential benefits.

The case of the management is that the concerned workman was initially appointed as General Mazdoor with effect from 23-11-63 at Sijua Colliery. He was promoted as Timber Mistry and was working as such in 1985. On 4-6-1985 Shri A. M. Khan, Security Inspector, along with Shri D. Singh Head Surveyor went on inspection at Sijua Bhelatand Road at about 11.00 A.M. on that day he found that an unauthorised construction was being made by the concerned workman on company's land by the side of Bhelatand Sijua Road. Shri A. M. Khan and Shri D. Singh asked the concerned workman to demolish the above construction as the same was being made on company's land without any permission. The concerned workman refused to demolish the alleged encroachment and disobeyed the lawful instruction of Shri A.M. Khan and started shouting in very violent manner. The concerned workman said "JO KARNA HO KARIYA, MAIN GHAR BANAUNGA. ROKNA HO TO ROKIYA. AUR ANJAM DEKHIYE" The company's land had already been demarcated by erection of pillars and the above unauthorised construction made by the concerned workman was an encroachment within the pillars over the company's land. The above act on the part of the concerned workman was a misconduct under the provision of the company's standing orders.

The management issued a chargesheet No. 132 dated 14/17-6-85 to which the concerned workman did not submit any reply. Thereafter a proper domestic enquiry was conducted into the above chargesheet by the enquiry officer in presence of the concerned

workman. The concerned workman was given full opportunity to cross-examine the management witness and to examine his witness in defence. The concerned workman declined to cross-examine the management witness but gave his own statement and declined to produce any witness in his defence. The enquiry officer held the concerned workman guilty of the charge of misconduct on the evidence before him. Since the act of misconduct established against the concerned workman was of serious nature the Punishing authority after considering the entire evidence issued an order of dismissal by letter dated 12/14-8-85 with effect from 17-8-85. There is a group grievance machinery at various levels for expeditious settlement of grievance of the workmen. The committee consists of representative of workmen and the management. The concerned workman represented his case before the Group Joint grievance committee which after discussion could not be unanimous and hence the grievance of the concerned workman was referred to the Central Joint grievance committee. The central joint grievance committee discussed the matter in their meeting held on 27-12-85 and the grievance of the concerned workman was decided against him.

It has been submitted by the management that the departmental enquiry was fair and proper and was conducted after observing fully the principles of natural justice. It is further submitted that it may first be heard whether the departmental enquiry was fair and proper as a preliminary issue and in case it was found that the departmental enquiry was not fair and proper, the management may be given a chance to establish the charges by producing fresh evidence before the Tribunal. On the above facts it has been submitted on behalf of the management that their action in dismissing the concerned workman from service with effect from 17-8-85 is justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

In view of the facts that the domestic enquiry was being challenged by the concerned workman the question whether the domestic enquiry was fair and proper was heard first as a preliminary issue in the case. The management examined witness in the preliminary enquiry and the concerned workman also examined himself. By the order dated 28-10-88 the Tribunal held that the domestic enquiry held into the charges against the concerned workman was not fair proper and in accordance with the principles of natural justice and the management was given opportunity to adduce evidence afresh before this Tribunal.

Now the point for decision is whether the dismissal of the concerned workman from service with effect from 17-8-85 was justified.

The management examined MW-3 Kasturi Lal Sharma, MW-4 Shri A. M. Khan and MW-5 Shri Ramadhir Singh before this Tribunal. The concerned workman also examined himself before this Tribunal as WW-1. The documents of the management were already marked as Ext. M-1 to Ext. M-13 which mostly relate to the procedure of the domestic enquiry besides other documents which may be relevant for the present case. The documents of the concerned workman have been marked as Ext. W-1 to W-4.

Ext. M-1 the chargesheet in which the allegation have been made in respect of which the concerned

workman has been dismissed from service. The said chargesheet shows that on 4-6-88 at about 11.00 A.M. Shri A. M. Khan, Security Inspector along with Shri D. Singh, Head Surveyor found that an unauthorised construction was being done by the concerned workman on company's land by the side of Bhelatand Sijua Road at Bhelatand and that they instructed the concerned workman to demolish the said unauthorised construction but the concerned workman refused to do the same and started shouting in very indecent manner saying "JO KARNA HO KARIYA, MAIN GHAR BANAUNGA, ROKNA HO TO ROKIYE, AUR ANJAM DEKHIYE". The concerned workman was charged under clause 19(5) of the Standing Orders for the said misconduct. The standing order of the company is Ext. M-9. Clause 19(5) of the Standing orders shows that for drunkenness, fighting, riotous or disorderly or indecent behaviour an employee may be suspended, fined or dismissed. The concerned workman has been charged under this clause for his indecent manner. The facts relating to the alleged indecent manner is disclosed in the chargesheet itself and will show that on being asked to demolish the unauthorised construction, the concerned workman refused to do so and started shouting in a very indecent manner. The indecent manner appears to be in the utterances of the concerned workman and the specific words stated by him are also stated within inverted commas of the chargesheet. The words "JO KARNA HO KARIYA, MAIN GHAR BANAUNGA, ROKNA HO TO ROKIYE, AUR ANJAM DEKHIYE" does not actually disclosed as to what is the indecent manner in the said utterances of the concerned workman. However, we may look to the evidence adduced on behalf of the management as to what actually constituted "Indecent manner" for which the concerned workman was charged and was dismissed from service. MW-4 is Shri A. M. Khan, Security Inspector who had found the concerned workman making construction over the encroached land of the management. He had stated that on 4-6-85 at about 11-00 A.M. he had gone for inspection along with Shri D. Singh, Head Surveyor at the residence of the concerned workman. He has stated that he saw the concerned workman making unauthorised construction over company's land and asked the concerned workman not to make construction over Company's land but the concerned workman did not agree and became angry saying do whatever you have to do and you will feel the consequences. Thus it will appear from his evidence that the concerned workman refused to remove the alleged construction from the company's land and became angry saying him to do whatever he liked for which he will feel consequence. The utterances may amount to disobedience of what Shri Khan ordered but yet it is a question whether the said disobedience will amount to misconduct under the Standing Orders of the management. In cross-examination MW-4 has stated that it was a part of his job for the inspection of the company's land and that he had not with him any paper regarding the title of the company's land on which the allegation of encroachment is being made against the concerned workman. It will also appear from his evidence that MW-4 had not gone earlier for inspection of that place and as such it was not possible for him to say whether the alleged encroachment by construction was being made

for the first time. He has stated that the concerned workman was constructing room on the company's land and that adjacent to it is the land of the concerned workman over which his house stood since before. Thus it is admitted that the concerned workman had his house adjacent to the alleged construction since long. He himself had contradicted in the evidence by saying that in the domestic enquiry he had stated that the concerned workman was constructing wall over the company's land and had not stated that a room was being constructed on the company's land but earlier in his cross-examination before me he has stated that the concerned workman was constructing room on the company's land adjacent, to his own land. Thus the evidence of the Security Inspector Shri A. M. Khan does not actually disclose the indecent manner of the concerned workman except that he had refused to obey his order for removing the alleged construction and had told him to do whatever he liked to do in the matter.

MW-5 is the Head Surveyor who had gone along with MW-4. He has stated that he along with Shri Khan had gone for inspection of Bhelatand Area in June, 1985 and saw the concerned workman making construction over the land of the company. He has stated that the said land was demarcated by pillar to show that it was company's land. He has stated that they asked the concerned workman not to make construction over company's land. The concerned workman did not pay any heed to the words and insisted that he would make construction over the said land and told them to do whatever they liked to do and then they will feel the consequences. MW-5 has stated that he had stated along with Shri Khan from his office to inspect the house of the concerned workman for which he had not been instructed by any higher authority to inspect the same and it was his routine job. He has further stated that he was not carrying the survey map along with him as it was not required for inspection and he has not filled the survey map in this case. He has stated that the concerned workman was disputing that the construction was on his own land. It will thus appear from his evidence that the concerned workman was claiming that the land belonged to him over which the construction was being made. It will further appear from his evidence that he had not mentioned of the survey map in his depositions before the enquiry officer. He had stated that the pillars demarcating in the company's land was fixed in the year 1965-66 but he was not present when the pillars were fixed by the management. The evidence of MW-5 therefore shows that the concerned workman was claiming the land as his own in respect of which the allegations are being made by the management. Neither MW-4 Shri Khan nor MW-5 the Head Surveyor prepared any map or any report to show the extent of the encroachment alleged to have been made by the concerned workman over the company's land. The evidence of MW-5 further does not disclose any indecent manner of the concerned workman in courses of his duty or of the establishment where the concerned workman performs his duties.

The concerned workman has filed his copy of the chargesheet which is marked Ext. W-2 in the case and is the same as Ext. M-1 filed by the management.

Ext. W-1 is the reply of the concerned workman dated 18-6-85 in respect of the management's letter dated 7/10-8-85. The management has not filed the said letter dated 7/10-8-85 by which the concerned workman was instructed for demolishing unauthorised construction over Company's land. The concerned workman stated in Ext. W-1 that there was no new construction and that only due to the reason that a portion of his house fell down that he was re-constructing the same. He also stated that the claim of the management be clarified in the light of registration papers and with the help of Amin and that if any construction attached to his house falls in the company's land he was ready to demolish it. The concerned workman further demanded from the management to arrange to remove the overhead line passing over his house as he is intending to construct the upper storey on his present construction. The fact that the overhead electric line is passing over the said house of the concerned workman is an admitted fact. MW-4 Shri M. Khan had stated that 11 K.V. electric transmission line wire were passing over the house of the concerned workman since long. He has further stated that passing of 11 K.V. transmission line over his house is dangerous. He stated that he cannot say if the concerned workman had objected at the time when the transmission line was installed on the ground that the house of the concerned workman was standing there since long and that the transmission line should not be taken over his house. From Ext. W-1 it will appear that the concerned workman had demanded from the management for the removal of the overhead line passing over his house and this must have annoyed the management as the management will have to incur expenditure over the same. It was suggested to MW-4 that the concerned workman had in fact filed a case for removing the transmission line and thereafter the management had removed the said overhead line passing over house of the concerned workman. MW-4 had no doubt expressed ignorance of the case and its result but the management had no courage to examine any of its witness to falsify that the concerned workman had filed a case for removing the transmission line passing over his house and that the same was removed thereafter.

It has been held in 1983 Lab I. C. page 1909 that numerous acts of misconduct such as drunkenness, fighting, indecent or disorderly behaviour, use of abusive language, wrongfully interfering work of other employees are not perse misconduct and each of them have co-relation to the time and place where it is committed. Such acts of misconduct would be misconduct punishable only if committed within the premises of the establishment or in the vicinity thereof. If a workman is involved in a riot indulging in fighting somewhere far away from the premises of the establishment it has no casual connection with performance of his duty in the industrial establishment in which he is employed. It was also held in the said decision that to enable an employer to peacefully carry on his industrial activity the management have been conferred with powers to prescribe condition of service including enumerated acts of misconduct when committed within the premises of the establishment. The employer has hardly any extra territorial jurisdiction. He is not the custodian of

general law and order situation nor the Guide or monitor of his workmen for their well regulated cultural advancement. If the power to regulate the behaviour of the workmen outside the duty hours and at any place wherever they may be was conferred upon the employer, the contract of service may be reduced to contract of slavery. The employer is entitled to prescribe conditions of service more or less specifying the acts of misconduct to be enforced within the premises where the workmen gather together for rendering service. The employer has both power and jurisdiction to regulate the behaviour of the workmen within the premises of the establishment or for peacefully carrying the industrial activities in the vicinity of the establishment. Having the above principle in view it will appear that the concerned workman was claiming his right title and possession over the land alleged to have been encroached by him and which is being claimed as the land belonging to the management. There is absolutely no authentic evidence to show that the land alleged to have been encroached and belonging to the management was in fact the land of the management. The fact that the concerned workman had at the very outset while replying to the allegation made by the management had stated in Ext.-1 that the land over which he was constructing belonged to him since long and if the management had any doubt he could get the land measure by the Amin. The management neither got the disputed portion of the land measured by any Amin nor the surveyor of their company came to a definite conclusion that any portion of the alleged land over which the concerned workman was making construction fell within the area of the land of the management. I have already stated above that there is no evidence to show that the alleged encroached land actually belonged to the management of Tisco and as such it was too much for the management to ask the concerned workman to remove the construction being claimed by the concerned workman. The dispute over the land was out and out a Civil dispute requiring a decision from the competent court so that the right title and possession over the disputed land could be decided.

If the land being claimed by the management actually belonged to the concerned workman and he had his construction on it since long, it cannot be said that the concerned workman had disobeyed any lawful order of the management's officer and hence the concerned workman was within his right to refuse to remove the encroachment unless it was measured and found that there was any encroachment by the concerned workman over the land of the management. If in the above background the concerned workman told the Security Inspector to do anything he liked to do and for which he would feel the consequences, there was nothing to establish that it was an indecent manner constituting misconduct in course of duties of the concerned workman. The house of the concerned workman is away from the establishment where the concerned workman performs his duties and the place where the facts happened was away from the establishment where the concerned workman performs his duties. As such it was beyond the jurisdiction of the management to rope in the concerned workman for indecent behaviour outside his duty hours and place of duty. All these facts lead us to a conclusion that

the charge of indecent manner constituting misconduct under clause 19(5) of the Standing Orders has not been established by the management and as such the dismissal of the concerned workman is also not justified.

In the result, I hold that the action of the management of Sijra Colliery of M/s. Tisco in dismissing the concerned workman Shri Ram Prasad Sax, Timber Mistry from service with effect from 17-8-85 is not justified. The management is therefore directed to reinstate the concerned workman with effect from 17-8-85 and to pay him all the back wages and consequential benefits from the date of his dismissal within 2 months from the date of publication of the Award.

This is my Award.

Sd/-

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-20012/292/86-D.III(A)/IR (Coal-I)]

K. J. DYVA PRASAD, Desk Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 1990

का.भा. 2673 :—उत्प्रवास अधिनियम, 1983 (1983 का 31) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री वी.एम.ए.एम.पी. राज, अनुभाग अधिकारी को दिनांक 1-10-1990 से अगला आदेश जारी होने तक उत्प्रवासी संरक्षी, मद्रास के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. ए-22012/1/90-उत्प्र.]

New Delhi, the 19th September, 1990

S.O. 2673.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 sub-section (1) of the Emigration Act, 1983 (31 of 1983), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri V. S.A.S.P. Raju, Section Officer as Protector of Emigrants, Madras with effect from 1-10-1990 till further orders.

[No. A-22012/1/90-Emig.]

नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर, 1990

का.भा. 2674 :—उत्प्रवास अधिनियम, 1983 (1983 का 31) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री एन. कृष्णा पिल्लै, अनुभाग अधिकारी का दिनांक 1-10-90 से अगला आदेश जारी होने तक उत्प्रवासी संरक्षी, त्रिवेन्द्रम के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. ए-11013(1)/90 उत्प्र.]

भार. के. गुप्ता, अधर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th September, 1990

S.O. 2674.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3, sub-section (1) of the Emigration Act 1983 (31 of 1983), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. Krishna Pillai Section Officer as Protector of Emigrants, Trivandrum with effect from 1-10-1990 till further orders.

[No. A-22012/1/90-Emig.]

R. K. GUPTA, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 1990

का.भा. 2675 :—भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.भा. 1780, तारीख 19 जून, 1963 द्वारा गठित श्रम न्यायालय के पीठासीन अधिकारी के कार्यालय में, जिसका मुख्यालय जयपुर में है, एक पद रिक्त हुआ है।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 8 के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री बाबू लाल गोलवाल को उक्त श्रम न्यायालय के पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करता है।

[सं. एस-11020/3/81-डी-I (ए)];

ORDER

New Delhi, the 19th September, 1990

S.O. 2675.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the Office of the Presiding Officer of the Labour Court with headquarters at Jaipur constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 1780 dated the 19th June, 1963;

Now, therefore in pursuance of the provisions of Section 8 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Babulal Goyal as the Presiding Officer of the Labour Court constituted as aforesaid.

[No. S-11020/3/81-DI(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर, 1990

का.भा. 2676 :—केन्द्रीय सरकार सन्तुष्ट है कि लोकहित में यह प्रयोजित है कि बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास (म.प्र.) में सेवा, जो औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची में प्रविष्टि 22 द्वारा सम्मिलित है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित की जानी चाहिए।

अतः अब औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (ड) के उपखण्ड (V) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छह माह की कालावधि के लिए, लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[सं. एस-11017/14/85-डी-1 (ए)]

नन्द लाल, अधर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th September, 1990

S.O. 2676.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest requires that the service in the Bank Note Press, Dewas (MP) which is covered by entry 22 in the First Schedule to the Industrial disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months.

[No. S-11017/14/85-DI(A)]

NAND LAL, Under Secy.

